Fifth Series Vol. XLVI - No. 13 Monday, December 2, 1974
Agrahayana 11, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)

(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 11-20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2.00

CONTENTS

	COLUMNS
No. 13— *Monday, December* 2, 1974/ *Agrahayana* 11, 1896 (*Saka*).	
Obituary Reference . .	1
Oral answers to Questions:	2
*Starred Questions Nos. 271, 272 and 275 .	2—24
Written Answers to Questions:	
Starred Questions Nos. 265 to 270, 274 and 276 to 284 .	24—44
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2603 to 2682 and 2684 to 2802	45—220
Re. Matter under Rule 377	221
Question of Privilege:	
Import Licence case—Ruling by the speaker	222—236 239—257
Paper Laid on the Table	233—34 237—38
Messages from Rajya Sabha	257—59
Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:	
(1) Tokyo Convention Bill .	259
(2) Small Coins (Offences) Amendment Bill	259
Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill:	
(i) Appointment of Member of Lok Sabha to Joint Committee	260
(ii) Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to appoint a Member to Joint Committee.	260
Matter under Rule 377:	
Reported decision to raise levy price of sugar .	261—63
Statutory resolution re. Disapproval of sick textile undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance—*Negatived*:	
and	
Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill: Motion to consider:	
Shri B. P. Maurya	264—86

*The Sign +marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Shri Madhu Limaye 286—94

Shri T.A. Pai . 294—316

Clauses—*consideration adjourned.* 317

Statutory Resolution re. Disapproval of maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance :

and

Motion re. disapproval of Presidential order suspending citizens right to move court against detention orders under MISA :

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee . 318—327

Half an-hour discussion :

Medals won by Indian sportsmen in Games at Tehran 327—354

Shri M. C. Daga 327

Shri Arvind Netam . . 345

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 2, 1974/Agrahayana 11, 1896 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad and sudden demise of Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani who passed away yesterday at New Delhi at the age of 66.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament during the years 1946—52, of the First Lok Sabha during 1952—56, of the Second Lok Sabha durnig 1957—61 and of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967—70.

A distinguished, great patriot and well-known parliamentarian and wife of our most revered leader Acharya Kripalani, she took an active part in the freedom movement at the young age and suffered imprisonment and many hardships. After independence she served the nation in various capacities. She was a Member of the U.P. Legislative Assembly during the years 1948—50 and the Minister of Labour, Community Development and Industry in the U.P. Government during 1960—63 and later became Chief Minister of U.P. during 1963—67. As Chief Minister of U.P. she left a great impact for her successors to improve the lot of the poor and down-trodden people. She was also General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee. She took keen interest in Foreign affairs and was a Member of Indian Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly in 1949 and Indian Delegation to the U.N. Seminar on Civic Responsibility and increased participation of Asian Women in Public Life, Bangkok in 1956. She led the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to Turkey in November, 1954 and Indian Delegation to the I.L.O. Conference in 1961. She was associated with a number of relief, educational and other institutions working for the welfare of the down-trodden. As a Member of this House she was a very fluent speaker and made constructive and useful contributions to the debates championing the causes for which she had devoted her life. The role played by her in the rehabilitation of the uprooted families at the time of partition is still remembered by many with gratitude.

In her sad demise, our sympathies go to her distinguished husband, Acharya J. B. Kripalani.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to Kripalaniji.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rejection of U.G.C. Pay Scales by University Teachers

*271. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University teachers have rejected the U.G.C. pay scales;

(b) whether the Selection Grades for the University teachers have also been abolished; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to remedy the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The University teachers have generally welcomed the new scales of pay.

(b) and (c). Under the scheme there is no provision for a 'Selection Grade' for teachers in Colleges of Delhi University or for the post of Senior Lecturers in Post-graduate Colleges in the States.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a happy coincidence that when I am asking this question the university and college teachers are demonstrating outside Parliament pressing for their demands. On their behalf, I would like to ask whether it is true that the Government of India have sent a circular to the State Governments permitting them to have their own grades and also assign these grades with retrospective effect from any date that they deem fit. If so, in view of the pressing demands of the university teachers outside Parliament today, is Government willing to withdraw that order?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Although the question the hon. member has asked does not strictly arise from this, in view of the interest there is in the general public about the question, if I have your permission, I would like to answer it.

The position is that immediately after I made an announcement in this House about the acceptance by the Government of India of their recommendations of the UGC regarding the pay scales of university and college teachers, I sent a letter to the State Governments conveying our willingness and our offer to pay 80 per cent of the additional expenditure for a period of five years with effect from 1st January, 1973 in respect of posts that were in existence at that time. The formal financial sanction was conveyed to the State Governments early in November this year. In the sanction letter the offer is there that if they implement the same grades as the UGC has recommended, we would not only give 80 per cent of the additional expenditure for a period of five years as I had originally announced, but also because of the difficulties that had been mentioned by some of the State Governments, up to the end of the Fifth Plan period, i.e. upto 31 March, 1979. So if a State Government were to implement the new grades with effect from 1st January, 1973, than the Central assistance of 80 per cent of the additional expenditure would be provided upto the end of the Fifth Plan period. However, some of the State Governments had expressed a difficulty that they would not be able to do it before the beginning of the Fifth Plan period. So we said that the assistance would be available up to the end of the Fifth Plan period but the beginning may be modified by the State Government concerned. This offer is there, that if they do it on exactly the same pattern as the Central Universities, then the Central Government would pay 80 per cent of the additional expenditure. If, however, because of local conditions they wished to have any variations, they are requested to send the modified scheme to the Centre. As happened in the Fourth Plan, some States did make some modifications and the Centre still paid 80 per cent of the additional expenditure.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I ask my second supplementary, one clarification about a very vital point. Does it mean that the Central Government gave them the latitude even to change the scales that had been suggested by the UGC?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The question is not of the Central Government giving the State Governments any latitude. The decision is still that of the State Governments. The Central Government have made a recommendation to them and also an offer of assistance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As he has rightly pointed out just now, 80 per cent of the expenditure to be incurred in giving the new UGC grades would be borne by the Centre and 20 per cent by the State. In the background of the information he has given, how many States have already decided to grant 20 per cent for the implementation of these grades, how many have gone ahead with the scheme and how many have refused to do so? Also how many States have told the representatives of the university associations that they have not yet received any communication from the Centre and that is one of the reasons why they have not implemented the new grades?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: No State has written to me formally saying that they have accepted the grades; no State has written to me formally to say that they have not accepted the grades.

As regards the information which the State Government may have given to associations, I am not in a position to answer that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My last point is this. As far as the information from the States is concerned, I will give a specific instance. The Maharashtra State Government's spokesmen have told the Bombay University's spokesmen that "we are still awaiting the communication from the Centre and that is why the question of our implementing it does not arise." Let him clarify it, because this is made an excuse for non-implementation.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As I submitted for your consideration just now, this communication,—with the details of the sanction—this letter, has already been sent by the Central Government early in November.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Education Minister that many university teachers and others in the colleges do not get actually the amount for which they are made to give the receipt, with the result that the increase given by the Government goes to the private pockets of those who have started these commercial institutions like colleges and schools.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about pay-scales.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would submit that it does not really arise.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is about the UGC pay-scales.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether it is a fact that the Calcutta University in the State of West Bengal, which is one of the oldest universities, is in a very difficult financial condition, and it has repeatedly requested the Central Government that it will not be possible for it to introduce the UGC pay-scales on the basis that has been suggested by the hon. Minister, that is, 80 per cent will be borne by the Centre and 20 per cent will be borne by the State Government?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am afraid I could not understand the question. Is he speaking about the State of West Bengal or the Calcutta University?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Calcutta University, especially.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: How can the Calcutta University pay? It does not have any taxation powers. Quite obviously, in terms of the offer that has been given by the Central Government the burden is not to be

passed on to any university or to any private management; it has to be borne by the State Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether the State Government has also recommended for the financial sanction for these universities?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: It is a specific question; you will have to give separate notice.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There is no question of notice. They are in very great difficulty.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know whether some of the backward States like Bihar and Orissa have written to the Central Government that they are not in a position even to defray 20 per cent and that the Central Government should think of giving them cent per cent grant?

MR. SPEAKER: This question was put in the beginning.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Their financial position is such that they are not able to defray the 20 per cent even. The question is whether they have written to the Minister or to the Central Government for giving cent per cent grant to them.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I do not remember exactly what each of the State Governments have written to me. I do not think that I have received such a communication from the Government of Bihar. But there has been some consultation with the Orissa Government. They have sought some clarification from the Central Government.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: May I know whether the university teachers have sent any memorandum and, if so, what are their demands?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I keep on getting various memoranda from university teachers from all over the country. I do not know what the hon. Member means.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: What are the general demands? They are sitting outside, over there.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: There may be 101 demands, but let us know some of the vital demands which the teachers are said to have made.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The teachers are sitting over there, and the Minister does not know what is happening today.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get impatient. I am trying to help you to make it relevant. The question is whether the university teachers have rejected the UGC pay scales. He has replied to it. The question now is whether after the rejection, they were satisfied or not.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: There is no rejection. That is what I have tried to submit. I have gone through the papers again very carefully. If the hon. member is referring to the demands raised by the All India Federation of University and Colleges Teachers' Association, they have made three main points. The first is that the Central Government has gone back on the statement made by me in this House and that I have given an option to the State Governments. I have already made my submission on that. Secondly, they have said that there should be statutory security of service for the teachers. The Constitution gives the legislative power in respect of universities to the State legislatures. I have already written to the State Governments urging them to take suitable steps to provide statutory guarantee of service to the university and college teachers. Thirdly, they want a greater share in the management of universities and colleges. This again is a matter for the State legislatures to decide.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. minister has succeeded in creating

more complication and a situation of agitation and provocation among the teachers. Unless you are sure that you can implement the scheme that you have formulated, why did you announced it and raise this sky-high hope among teachers? Now after raising that hope, you are going to crush it. Demonstrations and agitations are going on. If you are not sure that all the States are not in a position to implement the scheme you have formulated why did you announce that the teachers belonging to Central universities will get the new pay scales whereas in respect of State universities, the State Governments would be given the option to implement them or not? You have created a higher caste teachers for Central Universities and a lower caste teachers for State universities. I want to know (a) whether you are going to convene a meeting of the Education Ministers of all States and withhold the implementation, partial or otherwise, of this scheme till you have a uniform policy for all university and college teachers, whether Central or State and (b) whether you are going to meet the representatives of university teachers today and bring about a settlement of their problems.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As regards a conference of State Education Ministers, I have been requested by the Central Advisory Board on Education to convene such a conference and I propose to do it. But I do not propose to withhold implementation of the recommendations of UGC regarding pay scales until this conference has met. The recommendation of UGC is both to the Central Government and to the State Governments regarding the same pay scales for all university and college teachers. This recommendation has been accepted by us. That is why we are offering the assistance to the State Governments to implement this particular scheme. About his second question, I am going to meet a deputation of the All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Association this afternoon.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Why is it that the Central Government has agreed to pay 80 per cent of the additional expenditure only for a period of five years? After that, does the Centre expect that this burden should be borne by the students and their parents?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The question of burden being borne by students and parents does not arise because in terms of the offer that we made to the State Governments, the additional expenditure is not to be passed on at all to the universities or to the managements of colleges, but is to be borne by the State Government. The House knows that at the end of the Fifth Plan, the Finance Commission will take into account all the schemes for which central assistance has been made available and on the basis of this, determine the share that is to be given to the State Governments. That is why, although originally I had announced that it would be for a period of five years, because it was pointed out to me that the Finance Commission would take into account the relevant distribution only with effect from the 1st April, 1979, the Central Government has extended the period of assistance.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I know whether it has been brought to his notice by the General Secretary of the All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Association that this option given to the State Governments has created the worst type of discrimination between teacher and teacher and whether in view of the agitation launched by the teachers' association not only in Delhi but in other places also, that directive will now be withdrawn and the implementation of the UGC pay scales will be mandatory and not recommendatory? The option given to the State Governments should be withdrawn because the State Governments are taking undue advantage of

it and depriving the teachers of the new scales.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. member has for greater experience of parliamentary life and of the Constitution than I have; I am supposed to function in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, under which I have no mandatory authority over the State Governments in this matter. I have a recommendatory authority and that recommendation I have already made. The option is with the State Governments to accept or not to accept. Even during the fourth plan, the recommendations of the UGC were made to all the State Governments. Some of them modified them. Some of them did not accept at all. Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa and Tripura did not accept the recomennda-tions; Assam, Bihar, Kerala and West Bengal made variations. Other States accepted the recommendations. Even the date of implementation during the Fourth Plan period varied from State to State. We can only make a recommendation. I can assure the House that I will continue to make my recommendation, try and persuade the State Governments to accept. But I have no authority to force the State Governments. It seems, as if I am giving the option. The option is already there given by the Constitution to the State Governments to accept our recommendation or not.

Arrears of Payment for Imported Fertilisers supplied to State Governments

+

*272. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether over Rs. 140 crores is outstanding with the State Governments towards the payment of the imported fertilisers supplied to them from the Central Fertiliser Pool of the Ministry of Agriculture;

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up of the above figure and the period since it is outstanding; and

(c) whether supplies are made on the condition that payment will be made within 60 days of the receipt of the consignment and if so, how such a huge amount could accumulate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8617/74.]

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: The statement gives a very serious situation. Today, when we are fighting the economic crisis, when we are fighting inflation and when the Central Government is not giving any overdrafts to the State Governments, may I know what is the situation by keeping Rs. 112 crores of outstanding loans with the States for the supply of imported fertilisers from the Central Fertiliser Pool of the Ministry of Agriculture? Will the hon. Minister give some information as to what is the procedure he is adopting for recovering the money from them? Are the State Governments recovering the money or not? If they have recovered the money, why it has not been paid to the Central Government?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The statement giving all these details is placed on the Table of the House. Actually, most of these outstandings are from 1974 onwards. But some of them, particularly, in respect of Bihar, J & K and one more State, they pertain to 1972. These are the fertilisers supplied through the Food Corporation of India because that is the handling agency of the Government of India for supplying imported fertilisers to the State Governments. Some State Governments have not paid the money in time.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: The State Governments are not selling these fertilisers. It is the Agro-Industries Corporations which are selling the fertilisers. Why don't you have some procedure for recovering the money from them, say, by taking some deposit. Is the Government thinking of adopting a new procedure for the distribution of fertiliser and for recovering the money from them?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Government of India propose to charge interest if the amounts are not paid in time. Sometimes, due to procedural difficulties, the amounts remain unpaid. We have to take up with the State Governments. Though sometimes the fertilisers are handled by the cooperatives, they are only given on the guarantee of the State Governments, not independent of them.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the States have pleaded with the Central Government for their inability to make payments in time due to some valid reasons, such as, non-utilisation of fertilisers due to lack of rains or late rains or due to drought in some States and, if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government. Has the Central Government set up a Cell for effecting speedy recovery of amounts and, if so, what are its achievement?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the setting up of a Cell is concerned, it is a suggestion for action. We find, arrears are not due to non-utilisation of fertilisers by the State Governments. They are due to certain procedural difficulties in the settlement of accounts, whether the quantities received by the State Governments are the same which have been mentioned in the bills, etc. Because of these things the arrears are there. I quite appreciate the suggestion of the hon. Member that these arrears should not remain for long and should not be so large.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : जिस समय यह फर्टिलाइजर स्टेट्स को सप्लाई किया गया था प्रीसाइज टर्म्स और कंडीशन्स रीपेमेंट की क्या थी ? और कौन कौन सी स्टेट्स हैं जिन्होंने पेमेंट किया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The list of the States is given in the statement. There are almost all States except Chandigarh. 21 States and Centrally administered areas have been enlisted which have not paid arrears. As far as the reasons are concerned, I have already mentioned that it is on account of procedural difficulties in the settlement of accounts with the State Governments.

श्री राम कंवर : जो बकाया राशि है वह कितनी है और किस मद में है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: These details are given in the statement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We find from the statement that in respect of 8 States mentioned in the list, that is, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, out of 21 States, the dues outstanding are above Rs. 4 crores, varying between Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 22 crores. All these States are major States. What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is that as these dues are outstanding from 1972 and onwards, even upto April, 1974, what is he doing to recover the dues?

When new fertilisers are being given, whether indigenous or imported, is he going to make adjustment for the previous dues so that previous dues are recovered?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is a very valid question. We have already taken up with the State Governments that we shall not be making fresh deliveries of fertilisers unless the arrears are paid. Secondly,

we propose to issue a general circular, though we have taken up individually with the State Governments, that they will have to pay interest if the amounts are not paid in time.

SHRI H. P. SHARMA: From the list, we find, as Mr. Sathe pointed out, that quite a few States have very heavy outstandings against them whereas others have made efforts to clear up their outstandings. My question is, whether in respect of States which have made efforts to clear up their outstandings, he would tive because all the States are in a fertilisers or some kind of an incenttve because all the States are in a very difficult economic situation and I want to know what kind of incentive is proposed to be given to States which make efforts to clear up their arrears.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It will be very difficult to change the pattern of distribution to the State Governments. We shall have to persuade them. If some States continue to make default, naturally, that fertiliser will not be supplied to them and we shall consider the States which have paid their dues in time for that.

C.A.B.E. Conference

+

*275. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Advisory Board of Education in its recent Conference held in the 1st week of November, 1974 have made specific recommendations to the Government regarding drastic educational reforms aimed at qualitative improvement in the standards of education; and

(b) if so, the important recommendations made by the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8618/74.]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We find from the lengthy statement that the Central Advisory Board of Education have made two major recommendations, although they have been very vague about their recommendations, that is, to bring about a qualitative improvement in the content of education at all levels and, secondly, to vocationalise all secondary education. My first question is: What concrete measures, in the light of these recommendations, are being taken to bring about a qualitative improvement in the content of education at all levels?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the hon. Member would care to look at p. 3 of the statement, the indication have already been given:

> "Programmes of qualitative improvement form a package deal. These include: adoption of dynamic methods of teaching; development of curricula; improvement of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials; examinatoin reform; improvement of pre-service education of teachers and provision of in-service education; improvement of supervision and adequate provision of equipment and facilities in all educational institutions."

These are the main programmes. There are other programmes which have been indicated briefly. The detailed proceedings, I hope, will be printed soon and I will place them in the Library for the information of hon. Members.

In respect of many of the programmes, some action has already been initiated. The National Council of Education, Research and Training, in collaboration with the State Institutes of Education, is drawing up new guide-lines of the curricula to be adopted. The first report about

this curriculam, I hope, will be available by the end of this month and then we will circulate it and start holding a series of consultations and discussions and workshop meetings with the State Governments, with teachers and other knowledgeable persons. But the point to be emphasized is this. Till now most of the money that was available to the State Governments was being spent on expansion only. Now this time the Board has said that even though the money is limited, nevertheless, a part of even this limited fund should be definitely ear-marked for programmes of qualitative improvement.

In the same way, with regard to the question of improvement of the training of teachers both in-service training by utilising various institutions of higher learning and schools with better facilities, the National Council of Educational Research and Training has been holding group meetings and discussions with associations of primary and secondary teachers as well as with other teachers. The State Institutes have been recommended that they may organize similar programmes. Some of the colleges are taking up an interest in improving the qualification and knowledge of the secondary school teachers. Some of these programmes have already been initiated, but the Board has recommended that these be taken up in greater earnestness and a definite allocation for qualitative improvement be made. Let us hope that these recommendations will be acceptable to the State Governments.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am thankful to the Minister for inviting our attention to page 3. Now, on this page itself, para 4 says that it specially welcomes the proposal to restructure the courses with a view to linking them closely with the problems of the local community. But what I would like to know is this. Have you got any pilot project where in certain communities you have taken up this programme of linking the restructured education for the problems of the local community? Are you working in any such direction? Otherwise, this will also be mere generalisation. You say that you are going to discuss with the State Governments and seminars and conferences will be held and so on and so forth and then you will evolve the procedure. But when are you coming down to some concrete projects, university-wise or community-wise? Can you say some such things? Then, we will know what is being done.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member knows that in the case of Universities, suggestions, guidelines. . .

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please do not again tell us that we will play only an advisory role. Then, it will take us nowhere.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Whatever be the feelings of the hon. Member, the fact still remains that what is to be taught and how it is to be taught cannot be decided by the Government. It has to be decided by the academic community.

Now, in response to the various suggestions and circulars that have been sent, some Universities have started taking up various projects. For example, the hon. Member may be aware of two interesting projects which have been taken up by the Bombay University. One is at the under-graduate level and the other is at the post-graduate level whereby people from different disciplines are coming together to do the work commonly for the uplift of the village in collaboration with the development projects of the districts which have been brought in. One of the schemes at the post-graduate level which is being administered by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and the Bombay University has shown very promising results and I have received

fairly complimentary reports about the work that has been done by young people. It has been mainly at the initiative of these younger people that this scheme is going on.

Similarly, there is another project which is a very valuable project. This is going on in Hoshangabad wherein the scientists of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, scientists of the Delhi University and other scholars and a few other individuals are working for applying their own knowledge to the development of the environment so that the local environment undergoes a change. This is not the occasion for me to give the full list of the various projects. But I wish to assure the hon. Members that projects have been taken up by various universities and some of the results are promising indeed.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: There is mounting unemployment and widespread student unrest throughout the country. Both are products of present educational system.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Teachers' unrest also.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: And teachers' unrest also as said by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. We have heard about the education reforms since a long time from the Education Ministers and from the Treasury Benches. And the recommendations of the Board are not in any way anything new, if I may say so. It is repetition of the well-known principle and the education system recommended from time to time by various bodies. The question is this. How is the Government proposing to implement this programme? Have Government any proposal for the implementation of the programme, within specific period of time, that is to say, time-bound programme? The Draft Plan shows Rs. 1726 crores of investment at 1972 price-level. The Board felt, even if this level of investment was maintained the achievement in actual terms of teachers and students would be bound to be much below expectation. Keeping this in view what specific measures the Government proposes to take in this matter? This is my question.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would first of all like to express my respectful disagreement with the Hon. Member that unemployment is a result of existing educational system.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: There is complete chaos in the education system today.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Raising voice does not add to the weight of the argument. There have been no complaints that in any major sector of economy development could not take place for this reason. There may be individual cases of such shortcomings but there is no general complaint of this type.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: What about student unrest being product of the education system?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very wide subject; it cannot be answered in a minute.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The question was about allocation. The allocation in the Draft Plan is Rs. 1726 crores. But, Sir, it was noticed by the Board and it seems not very likely that with the present economic constraints even this amount would be available.

Therefore, the Board made recommendations that some programmes, even though very important, need not be given as high a priority as a few other programmes. It was, in the light of the limitation of resources, that the Board has made certain recommendations for changing the priorities.

As regards the third point, I do not suggest that it would be desirable for the country to keep on having a totally new programme. The programme has been indicated by the Education

Commission and the effort of the Government is that the broad outlines of educational development, as recommended by the Education Commission (1964—66) are now put in practice rather than each time we keep on thinking of a totally new programme.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Education Ministry has taken the necessary steps to meet the oft-repeated criticisms that the educational institutions at various levels, secondary and collegiate, have not made any effective impact on the developmental processes that are taking place in our country. For instance, I am just returning after attending the Senate meeting of the Cochin University. There—I crave the indulgence of the Speaker for highlighting one aspect of the situation in the Cochin University—the Cochin University had been representing to the Central authorities regarding the efforts made by them for introducing rubber technology which is of topical and local interests. Efforts should be made to create some kind of an institutional framework to develop technology in oil prospecting which is of topical interest to that region. Shipbuilding technology and naval architecture are also now disciplines of the educational development which have relevance to the development of the country. So, unless new efforts are made in the direction of the development of an educational system which makes an impact on the economic developmental activities of the country it will not serve the purpose of the integrated development of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: You will please ask your question now.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: My question, therefore, is this: whether the Education Ministry has any plans to relate their educational efforts with the developmental activities so that our educational process is made a part of our development effort.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: With regard to the general problems, I have no hesitation in saying that within the constraints of resources we are making every effort to persuade the State Government that both at the secondary level as well as the university level, there is a linkage with processes of production which are going on around the country. With regard to the second specific question regarding the Central University, the point is this. For example, the Hon. Member referred to the naval architecture. Already there are two institutions where naval architecture has been arranged for and it has to be carefully adhered to by the All-India Council of Technical Education in regard to absorption capacity created in the country and more teaching provision is made in the same way about the petroleum prospecting. For example, the Indian School of Mines has been running a course and even a small number of graduates in petroleum engineering have not been able to find adequate jobs. Therefore, all these matters have to be taken into account before the requests of individual universities are acceded to.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while the Minister has already given a detailed statement, and in his supplementary answers, while further elaborating, he has said that sincere efforts are made by his Ministry for improving the quality of Education, may I ask two simple questions?

(a) In regard to better equipment of teachers, more meaningful and relevant syllabi and equipment of libraries, laboratories and other material for educational purposes, what funds have been made available by his Ministry to various institutions of education in the country? (b) In the same statement at p. 4, last paragraph, the Minister mentions that the Board notes with satisfaction the progress made in the adoption of the uniform pattern of 10 plus 2 plus 3 and that States are being asked to do it. I would ask a pointed question whether this is happening in Gujarat. If so, is it happening after proper pre-

paration, as without such preparations we will be landing in a chaotic situation?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: In regard to availability of funds, I have already been submitting on various occasions to this House that we feel that in the present difficult situation, the funds being made available are not adequate for the needs of the various institutions. However, within the limitation of funds, we are still trying to make efforts so that the maximum utilisation can take place.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What are you doing to augment your funds? How have you persuaded your colleagues and the Prime Minister? Education must have more money if you want to reform education. You are always pleading paucity of funds What are you doing in that regard?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: This Ministry has only an advisory role and no power.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: About the specific question about Gujarat, I do not have the information ready with me.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will he give it later? Gujarat has no Assembly now. So we have to ask the question here.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the hon member gives notice, I will certainly answer. Or if he writes to me, I will give him the information. Just now I do not have the information with me.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While noting the emphasis that the hon. Minister has laid on the aspect that what the Academic Council wants is to be taught and that the State Governments are still responsible for education under the Constitution is it not the responsibility of the Central Government to guide the general education policy? In this regard. May I know whether the White Paper laid on the Table in the last Lok Sabha based on the Kothari Commission Report which was prepared on the basis of discussion with members of the Opposition and Government and a Committee of State Education Ministers and the principals of 50 colleges in the country would be implemented? What happened to the suggestions contained therein? Have the State Governments rejected all the recommendations? What has happened to the guidelines given by the Central Government? Are they still responsible for them or have they completely absolved themselves of responsibility for them?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The Central Government are making every possible effort to implement the National Policy Resolution on education, to which the hon. member has made a reference. That is why I had made it clear that we do not think it proper that every time new guidelines should be given. The guidelines which have had the general approval of this House are already there and we are making every effort to see that they are implemented. Most of the suggestions of the CABE are the same as are included in the National Policy Resolution on education.

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Research on use of Atomic Energy in Farming

*265. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pant Nagar Agricultural University has conducted valuable research on the use of atomic energy in farming;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be utilized in farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, has been conducting research on the use of atomic energy in agriculture and animal sciences and also basic sciences allied to agriculture and animal husbandry. The following are some of the important aspects on which studies involving the use of radiation and radio-isotopes are in progress:

(1) to study causes of mineral deficiencies particularly zinc deficiency, in crops and the ways to overcome such deficiencies;

(2) to study the pattern of root distribution in crop plants with particular reference to to dryland crops;

(3) to screen pulse varieties to isolate those having a high rate of photosynthesis;

(4) to study the effects of herbicides on crops;

(5) to study thyroxine secretion rate in cattle in order to increase milk and meat production; and

(6) to study dipicolinic acid biosynthesis to understand and check food and milk spoilage.

(c) (1) Sufficient progress has been made to understand the causes of zinc deficiency in crops, and further studies to find out how it could be corrected by the application of such chemicals as dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO), are intensified.

(2) The studies on other aspects are progressing and the utilisation of the results from them would arise only when these studies lead to results of applied value.

Dam on Subarnarekha River

*266. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether differences of opinion have arisen between the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar over the question of building a dam on the Subarnarekha river; and

(b) if so, the reasons and details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa are interested in the development of the waters, including flood control, of the Subernarekha, which is an inter-State river. In 1964, the Committee set up by the Eastern Zonal Council recommended sharing of the available waters of the Subernarekha at Kokapara which were assessed as 4.5 MAFT. Bihar was to get 3.2 MAFT, Orissa 1.2 MAFT and West Bengal 0.1 MAFT. The Bihar Government sent a project report in February 1973 envisaging construction of two dams and two barrages for providing irrigation and industrial and domestic water supply to Bihar areas and flood control benefits to West Bengal and Orissa. The West Bengal Government wanted their share of Subernarekha waters to be increased and accordingly wanted provision of 0.5 MAFT additional storage in the dams proposed by Bihar. The Bihar Government is unable to agree to this request for various reasons.

Meanwhile, Bihar-West Bengal River Study Team comprising officers of the two States, which was set up in 1972 by the Chief Ministers of Bihar and West Bengal for making recommendations on the outstanding issues relating to water development amongst which development of Subernarekha river was included, examined the

differences and submitted its report to the Chief Ministers but were unable to reach an agreement. The matter was to be finally reviewed by the two Chief Ministers who have not been able to meet for the purpose.

Irrigation Projects in Orissa

*267. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects in Orissa which could not be completed during the Third Plan and Fourth Plan periods; and

(b) the progress of the above-mentioned irrigation projects to-date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The following major/medium irrigation projects taken up prior to the commencement of the Third Plan or in the course of the Third Plan were not completed at the end of the Third Plan period:

Name of the Project	Date of sanction	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure incurred up to end of Third Plan	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
Major Projects		(Rs. crore)		
1. Mahanadi Delta	1st Plan	68·38	20·21	The work on the canal system is continuing in the Fifth Plan.
2. Salandi	1959	16·00	6·50	The project was substantially completed in the course of the Fourth Plan.
Medium Projects				
1. Salki	1957	1·83	1·04	The project was substantially completed in the course of the Fourth Plan.
2. Dhanei	1959	1·66	1·13	Scheme completed in the course of the Fourth Plan.
3. Darjang	1960	4·80	2·09	The project will be completed by 1975-76.
4. Ghodahado	1960	3·66	0·54	Do.
5. Salia	1960	3·90	1·46	The project was substantially completed in the course of the Fourth Plan.
6. Budhabudhiani	1961	1·58	1·01	Do.
7. Bahuda Stage-II	1962	2·06	0·49	Work on 4 out of 5 weirs completed in the course of the Fourth Plan.
8. Hiradharbhati	1963	0·41	0·30	Project substantially completed in the course of the Fourth Plan.
9. Pitamahal	1965	3·00	0·01	The project is likely to be completed during 1975-76.

The following major/medium projects taken up prior to the commencement of the Fourth Plan or in the course of the Fourth Plan have not been completed at the end of the Fourth Plan period. The progress on each of these projects is also indicated against each:

Project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure incurred by March, 1974	Progress
1	2	3	4
Major Project	(Rs.	crore)	
1. Mahanadi	68·38	41·50	Work on the weir at Mundali is completed. The work on the distribution system is in progress. Against an ultimate potential of 6·83 lakh has, potential of 4·73 lakh has been created by the end of the Fourth Plan.
2. Salandi . .	16·00	14·21	Work on the Canal system is completed Work on installation of gates is in progress.
3. Anandpur Barrage .	21·94	0·37	The State Government has to finalise the barrage site before the work is taken up.
Medium Projects			
1. Darjang .	4·80	4·07	Project is in an advanced stage of construction and full potential of 9701 ha has been created.
2. Bahuda Stage-I	2·06	1·19	Work on 4 out of 5 weirs has been completed.
3. Pitamahal .	3·00	1·21	The project is in an advanced stage of construction and is likely to be completed during 1975-76.
4. Uttei .	1·78	0·83	The project is in an advanced stage of construction and is likely to be completed during 1975-76.
5. Baghua .	1·23	0·31	The project is in an advanced stage of construction with probable expenditure of Rs. 0·35 lakhs during the current financial year and is likely to be substantially completed during 1975-76.
6. Dahuka .	1·36	0·05	75% of the headworks is complete and work on the canal system is likely to be started shortly.
7. Ong .	4·64	0·22	Work on 50% of the barrage is complete and work on the main canal in the head reaches has been completed.
8. Sundar . . .	2.93	0·22	Project is in the initial stage and work on the earth dam has been started.
9. Saipala . . .	2·02	0·16	Project is in the initial stage and work on the earth dam has been started.
10. Kalo . .	2·95	0·37	Work on earth-dam and on the main canal in the head reaches in the first 16 kms. has started.
11. Dadraghati . .	2·50	0·05	The project is in initial stage of construction.
12. Khedkei . .	4·46	0·34	About 30% of earth work on the dam and survey of canal system up to 110 kms has been completed.

Of the above, Ong, Sunder, Saipala, Kalo and Dadraghati projects were approved by the Planning Commission during 1972-73 and Khedkei was approved during 1973-74.

Tripura Proposal to HUDCO

*268. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Tripura has given any proposal to HUDCO;

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal; and

(c) action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Attitude of Dealers and Producers in respect of Foodgrain Procurement

*269. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether grain dealers have not kept their promise to help in grain procurement and have let down the Government; and

(b) whether there was collusion between Government agencies and grain dealers and big producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b). The procurement and pricing policy of wheat for 1974-75 Rabi season, *inter-alia* envisaged that 50 per cent levy would be imposed on all foodgrain dealers, including cooperative societies on the daily purchases in the Mandis/Purchase Centres in the five surplus States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. It is true that as a result of indications given by the All India Foodgrain Dealers' Association, certain expectations regarding receipts from traders' levy were raised, which have not materialised.

While there is no question of any collusion between the Government agencies and the Foodgrain Dealers, the possibility of such collusion between the Foodgrain Dealers and the big producers cannot be ruled out.

New Scheme of Higher Secondary Examination

*270. SHRI MUHAMMED SHARIFF:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi has decided that no student will be declared as having 'failed' in the Higher Secondary Examination, if so, the salient features of the decision;

(b) the changes envisaged in the University admission system as a result thereof; and

(c) whether the Union Education Ministry have approved such scheme of Examination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). In pursuance of the recommendations contained in the Report of a Working Group appointed by the Ministry of Education on 'Examination Reform—a plan of Action', with which the Ministry of Education is in general agreement, the Central Board of Secondary Education has evolved a new system of examination. The main features of this system are:

(i) The results of the Secondary School Course Examination will be furnished in terms of Grades for each

subject on a five point scale as under:—

Grade 1 : Outstanding
Grade 2 : Very Good
Grade 3 : Good
Grade 4 : Fair
Grade 5 : Poor.

The Grades will roughly correspond respectively to the following percentage of marks:

75% and above;
60% and above but below 75%;
45% and above but below 60%;
33% and above but below 45%;
below 33%

(ii) No overall Grade will be given for purpose of certification. The certificate will indicate the achievement of the pupil in terms of Grades in each subject. The practice of fail-pass will, thus, be done away with.

(iii) Anyone desiring to improve his Grade in any subject(s) at the Secondary School Course Examination will be permitted to reappear in it at the next examination.

(iv) A bright pupil may be allowed to sit for the Board's examination, if he so desires, a year earlier than the time when he should normally take the examination provided the Head of the institution concerned certifies that the progress of the candidate during the academic session preceding the examination had been outstanding.

It is proposed to introduce the new system of examination with effect from 1977 when the Secondary School Examination at the end of Class X under the revised pattern of education will be held. The examination at the end of Class XII under the new pattern of education, on the basis of which the admission to universities will be made, will take place in 1979. In the meanwhile the Board is working out the implications of the new examination system in terms of equivalence and admission policies. The matter is being taken up with the University Grants Commission, Association of Indian Universities and other connected agencies.

Loss on Milk Distribution by Delhi Milk Scheme

*274. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme is undergoing a substantial loss on milk distribution in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Accounts for the year 1973-74 regarding the working of the Delhi Milk Scheme are under finalisation. However, in the previous year 1972-73, the Scheme incurred a loss of Rs. 83.89 lakhs. Since the inception of the Scheme in 1959, the cumulative loss incurred by the Scheme upto 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 483.97 lakhs.

The losses were primarily due to substantial increase in the purchase-price of milk, machinery, stores and wages etc. during the year in question without any corresponding increase in the selling price of milk and milk products marketed by the Scheme. Certain remedial measures are under consideration.

मुख्य मंत्रियों द्वारा दिल्ली में उन आवासों का अपने कब्जे में रखा जाना जो उन्हें संसद् सदस्य रहते हुए दिये गये थे

*276. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन मुख्य मंत्रियों के नाम क्या

हैं जो मुख्य मंत्री बनने के पूर्व संसद सदस्य थे और दिल्ली में संसद सदस्यों के रूप में उन को आबंटित किये गये आवास अभी भी उन के कब्जे में हैं ;

(ख) उनके मुख्य मंत्री बनने की तिथि के पश्चात् उनमें से प्रत्येक पर मदवार कितना व्यय किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या उनमें से किसी मुख्य मंत्री ने निकट भविष्य में अपना आवास छोड़ने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है ; और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या है हैं ; और

(घ) दिल्ली में इनके आवासों के किराये और अन्य शुल्कों के रूप में अब तक उनमें से प्रत्येक से कितनी राशि बसूल की गई है और उनकी राज्य सरकारों से इस राशि का कितना भाग प्राप्त हुआ है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) राज्य सरकारों को सौंपे गये वास स्थान के किराये के बिल उन्हें नियमित रूप से भेजे जा रहे हैं। यह रकम संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अदा की जानी है। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने अभी तक कोई रकम अदा नहीं की है। उस सरकार की तरफ 108,069.33 रुपये बकाया हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अब तक 32,213.50 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया है और 39,336.45 रुपये की राशि अब भी शेष है। उड़ीसा सरकार ने 4,665.25 रुपये का भुगतान किया है जो कि 31-10-74 तक उस द्वारा दी जाने वाली पूर्ण राशि है।

विवरण

राज्य सरकारों को सौंपे गये मकानों में रहने वाले मुख्य मंत्रियों के नाम तथा उन मकानों के अनुरक्षण पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण

किसी भी मुख्य मंत्री के पास उनके भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय मंत्री/ संसद सदस्य होने के नाते दिल्ली में सरकारी स्वामित्व का निवास-स्थान नहीं है। तथापि, पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री श्री एस० एस० राय और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री पी० सी० सेठी के दखल में जो मकान हैं उन्हें पश्चिम बंगाल और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों को सौंपा गया था तथा ये निवास-स्थान संबंधित मुख्य मंत्रियों के इस्तेमाल में आ रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार बंगला नं० 13 विलिंग्डन क्रीसेंट, उड़ीसा सरकार को सौंपा गया है जो कि उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री के इस्तेमाल में आ रहा है। संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इन मकानों का किराया देना अपेक्षित है तथा केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग इनका सामान्य अनुरक्षण कार्य कर रहा है। वर्ष 1971-72 1972-73, 1973-74 में इन मकानों पर किया गया मद वार व्यय नीचे दिया गया है :-

बंगला नं०	अवधि	अनुरक्षण कार्य पर व्यय			
		सिविल	विद्युत्	उद्यान	कुल
		रु०	रु०	रु०	
7. सफदरजंग रोड	2/72 से 3/72 तक	3110	98	760	3968

बंगला नं०	अवधि	अनुरक्षण कार्य पर व्यय			
		सिविल	विद्युत्	उद्यान	कुल
	1972–73	1653	629	6475	8757
	1973–74	1646	662	8069	10368
2, सर्कुलर रोड,	20-9-72 से 31-3-72 तक	..	..	125	125
	1972-73	1622	460	4900	6982
	1973-74	1337	520	6750	8607
13, विलिंग्डन क्रीसेंट	4-1-73 से 31-3-73 तक	410	10.50	1200	1620.50
	4/73 से 3/74 तक	1340	..	4950	6290

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के स्कूलों में अध्यापकों को सेलेक्शन ग्रेड

*277. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :**
श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :

क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के शिक्षा विभाग ने सेवा की अवधि पर ध्यान दिये बिना और नियमों का उल्लंघन करके मिडिल पास अध्यापकों को सेलेक्शन ग्रेड दिया है ; और

(ख) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका का विचार ऐसे मुख्याध्यापकों को भी सेलेक्शन ग्रेड देने का है जिन्हें इस घोषणा से पूर्व स्थायी घोषित कर दिया गया था ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, मिडिल जे० बी० सहायक अध्यापकों को, उनकी सेवा की कुल अवधि के आधार पर सेलेक्शन ग्रेड दे दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) मामले की जांच की जा रही है

Fertiliser Demand from Gujarat during 1974-75

*278. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of fertiliser demanded by the Gujarat State for the year 1974-75; and

(b) the quantity proposed to be supplied against the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The State Government of Gujarat asked for a total quantity of 3.6 lakh tonne of fertiliser nutrients for the year 1974-75 (Feb. 1974—January, 1975). The requirements of the State were however, assessed and finalised, after discussion with the State Government and after taking into account the agricultural production programme of the State, as 2.62 lakh tonnes of fertiliser nutrients.

(b) During the first nine month of the year (Feb. 1974—Oct. 74) the State has been supplied a quantity of 1.36 lakh tonnes of fertiliser nutrients. The State Government have intimated that they are unable to lift a substantial quantity of the fertilisers allotted to it due to severe drought conditions in the State and arrangements have been made to divert these to other States. It is expected that the additional quantity of fertilisers which may be lifted by the State during the remaining months of the year 1974-75, will be about 12,000 tonnes in terms of nutrients.

Development of a New Soyabean Variety at Pantnagar University

*279. SHRI C. K, JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new variety of soyabean developed by scientists of Pantnagar University has been recently released for cultivation; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A new Soyabean variety UPSS 38 has been evolved by the G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, under the All India Coordinated Research Project for the improvement of Soyabean. This variety has been recommended for the Northern Plain Zone comprising Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. It is resistant to rust, bacterial and *Macrophomina* diseases under field conditions. It has also shown better germination than the varieties released earlier. This variety is also reported to be resistant to shattering and to be suitable for early as well as later sowing.

In view of the above characteristics, this variety has been reported by the University to be superior to Bragg and other released varieties in the Northern plain zone, where problem like yellow mosaic, rust and *macrophomina* diseases and poor germination are wide-spread.

Scheme regarding Groundnut Cultivation in Madhya Pradesh

*280. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted to the Centre a scheme for the intensive development of groundnut cultivation in some districts of the State;

(b) if so, when was the reference received by the Central Government; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Intensive Oilseeds Development in the State during 1974-75. This Scheme included Programme for the Intensive Development of Groundnut cultivation also in some districts of the State.

(b) In June, 1974.

(c) It has already been sanctioned.

Ragging in Educational Institutions

*281. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have outlined any policy to stop ragging of

freshers in Engineering, Medical and other institutions;

(b) whether this year Indian Press gave wide publicity to the problem of ragging confronted by newly admitted students in various educational institutions; and

(c) the outlines of the policy formulated by Government to stop ragging of newly-admitted students in future?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). Reports of ragging in the educational institutions appear in the newspapers every year at the time of admissions in Colleges, Universities and IITs. The authorities of each institution take such measures as they consider appropriate to prevent ragging leading to vulgarity or physical hurt. The Central and State Governments have given such support to the authorities of educational institutions as has been asked for from time to time.

नदी-जल विवाद

*282. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री पी० गंगादेव :

क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक नदी-जल विवाद के आरम्भ की तिथि, प्रत्येक मामले में विवाद का निर्णय न होने के कारण प्रत्येक मामले में अलग अलग सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् की मदों में अब तक हुई कुल हानि का अनुमान क्या है ;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक विवाद को एक निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर पंचाट के माध्यम से निपटाने का कोई विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) से (ग), मुख्य जल-विवादों सम्बन्धी सूचना इस प्रकार है :

	तिथि जब से विवाद आरम्भ हुआ
1. कृष्णा और गोदावरी विवाद	छठें दशब्द के प्रारम्भ में
2. नर्मदा विवाद	1963
3. कावेरी	1970

चूंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बहुत सी बैठकों में किए गए विचार-विमर्शों के बाद भी कोई हल नहीं निकला था, कृष्णा, गोदावरी और नर्मदा विवादों को 1969 में न्याय-निर्णय हेतु न्यायाधिकरणों को निर्दिष्ट कर दिया था । कावेरी पर बात-चीत और समझोता कराने के प्रयत्न प्रगति पर है ।

जब कि विवाद वाले कुछ नदी बेसिनो में, सिंचाई और विद्युत् शक्यता का विकास पिछड़ गया है, विभिन्न योजनाओं के दौरान सिंचाई और विद्युत् विकास के लिए उपलब्ध धनराशि बिना विवाद वाली परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत क्षमता के विकास हेतु पूर्ण रूप से समुपयोजित कर ली गई है ।

कुछ अन्य नदियों के सम्बन्ध में तथा कुछ विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं के बारे में कुछ मतभेद रहे हैं । इनको हल करने के उद्देश्य से इन पर विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है ।

नदी प्रणालियों में उपलब्ध जल की मात्रा निर्धारित करने में तथा उसके न्याय संगत विभाजन में जटिलताओं को दृष्टिकोण में रखते हुए न्यायाधिकरणों द्वारा जो कि अन्तराज्यीय जल-विवाद अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत गठित किए गए हैं और जो अपनी कार्य-पद्धति स्वयं निर्धारित करते हैं न्याय-निर्णय के कार्य के लिए कोई विशिष्ट अवधि निर्धारित करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है ।

Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society

*283. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which false declarations regarding ownership of plots/houses in Delhi by the members of the Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society has been found to have been made in the affidavits filed by them before the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi; and

(b) the action taken in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The affidavits were called by the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi with a view to bringing out a list of persons claiming membership of the Society. These affidavits were not meant to disclose whether such members have other plots/houses in Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

राज्यों में भूमि कटाव से क्षति

*284. श्री आर० वी० घड़े :
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में भूमि कटाव से राज्यवार, कितनी क्षति हुई है; और

(ख) इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी सहायता दी गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भूरक्षण से हुई राज्य-वार क्षति सम्बन्धी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । तथापि, मोटो तौर पर यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि लगभग 1750 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में भूक्षण के कारण स्थिति संकट पूर्ण तथा गम्भीर है । इस सम्बन्ध में और सही आंकड़े सारे देश का मृदा सर्वेक्षण और नकशे बनाने का काम पूरा कर लिये जाने पर ही उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे ।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों (1971–72 से 1973–74 तक) के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों को भूमि संरक्षण के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के तौर पर कुल 1403.07 लाख रुपये की धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है । सहायता की राशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा विवरण-पत्र में दिया गया है जोकि सभा-पटल पर रखा जा रहा है ।

विवरण

1971–72 से 1973–74 तक के दौरान भूमि संरक्षण के लिए राज्यों को दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि का विवरण

राज्य का नाम	केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि (लाख रु०)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	40.73
2 बिहार	39.00

3. गुजरात	61.01
4. हिमाचल प्रदेश	159.00
5. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	13.00
6. केरल	18.32
7. मध्य प्रदेश	272.67
8. उड़ीसा	80.62
9. राजस्थान	153.00
10. कर्नाटक	119.05
11. तमिल नाडु	49.72
12. महाराष्ट्र	41.84
13. उत्तर प्रदेश	138.30
14. पश्चिम बंगाल	51.10
15. पंजाब	5.71
16. दामोदर घाटी निगम	160.00
कुल योग :	1403.07

Agreement between Mexico and India regarding Construction of Fishing Vessels

2603. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any pact between Mexico and India regarding the construction of fishing vessels by supplying designs and detailed shop drawings; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of this agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The imports of trawlers were coordinated by Government to obtain the advantage of bulk purchase and the designs and shop drawings for fabrication the trawlers in India. The shipyards were selected after a careful scrutiny of the technical and economic aspects.

M/s. Astilleros Imesa, Mexico was one of the shipyards selected for the supply of 20 trawlers of 23 M size to Indian parties on the basis of a model contract. The shipyard will supply to the Government, free of cost one full set of reproducibles for designs, specifications, for shop drawings, copy orders to initiate enquiries, trial data sheets, etc. and construction notes on such of the items which cannot be covered by the designs and shop floor drawings of the trawlers. The Government will have full rights to utilise the material for the construction of trawlers. The shipyard has also agreed to provide the services of one or more of their experts to the Indian shipyards selected to provide guidance and know-how in the construction of trawlers, at the cost of Indian shipyards. The shipyard has also agreed to provide training to Indian personnel in the preparation of drawings, and construction of trawlers at their shipyard and also demonstrate fishing operations on the first trawler to be delivered in Indian waters at their expenses. The Government will generally coordinate the import programme and render assistance and remove the bottlenecks in the implementation of the contracts for supply of trawlers. Two individual contracts by the parties for the supply of trawlers were signed on 4-9-1974. An agreement to supply the designs and drawings was also signed by the Imesa shipyard and Indian Government on 4-9-74.

All Weather Solar Water Heater

2604. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an all weather solar water heater for domestic use has been developed by the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A low cost built-in storage type solar water heater has been designed and fabricated at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur. This solar water heater, is designed to supply about 90 litres of hot water (50-55OC) by 4 P.M. in winter afternoon at Jodhpur. Warm water, suitable for taking bath may, however, be made available within 2 hours from sun-rise during winter. The fabrication cost of built-in storage type solar water heater is about Rs. 300 per unit. Attempts are being made at the Institute to provide suitable insulation arrangements for keeping the water warm throughout the night and make the same available for use in the early morning.

Design of the heater.—The built-in storage type solar water heater consists of a galvanised iron (20 gauge thick) rectangular tank of dimensions 112x80x10 cm, with an exposed surface area of about 0.9 square meter, and capacity of about 90 litres of water. The tank is placed in a rectangular mild steel sheet (20 gauge thick) tray with a 3 mm thick glass on the front side and a layer of glass wool insultation on the back as well as the sides of the tray. Bulging of tank under water pressure is reduced by using angle iron flats, bolted on the sides of the tray. The front face of the tank is blackened by lamp-black paint after treatment with a suitable primer. The hot water is taken out from the outlet pipe provided at the top of the heater, by opening the gate-value of the inlet pipe fixed at its bottom. A vent is also provided at the outlet pipe for safety purpose. The heater at working is oriented due south and inclined at the optimum tilt (the local latitude plus 15 degrees) with the help of its adjustable angle iron stand.

Postponement of the Construction of Irrigation Projects

2605. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI P. R. SHENOY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to postpone the construction of any irrigation projects for want of resources during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of the projects which have been postponed alongwith the names of the States in which they are located;

(c) whether this decision would be reviewed because of the urgent need for increasing the irrigation capacity in the country; and

(d) if so, the period after which the position would be reviewed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Delay in Report of the Enquiry Officer on Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd.

2606. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1524 on the 5th August, 1974 and Half-an-hour Discussion on the 12th August, 1974 and state;

(a) whether the affidavits called for from the members of the Delhi School Teachers' Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi in the absence of complete and relevant records of the Society, have since been scrutinised by the Enquiry Officer and the list of Members of the Society finalised on that basis;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and if not, the reasons for the delay and the steps being taken by Government to finalise the list early; and

(c) whether Government have fixed or propose to fix any time limit by which the enquiry would be over and the Society would be asked to go ahead with the allotment of land to its members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The affidavits received have been scrutinised by the Enquiry Officer and his findings are being examined.

(c) Does not arise.

Centres for Handicapped Persons in Punjab

2607. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large number of handicapped persons in Punjab State;

(b) if so, the total number thereof; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to set up handicapped rehabilitation centre there and if so, when these centres are likely to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). No reliable information is available.

(c) The Central Government have no plans to set up a rehabilitation centre for the handicapped in Punjab but will consider requests for financial assistance from voluntary organisations sponsored by the State Government.

Vanaspati Plants Working below Capacity in Goa

2608. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether vanaspati plants in Goa have been working below capacity during the first eight months of 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): There is no vanaspati factory in Goa.

Minor Irrigation Scheme in Rajasthan during 5th Plan

2609. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the minor irrigation schemes submitted by Rajasthan Government for implementation during the 5th Five Year Plan and the estimated cost thereof;

(b) the Government's decision thereon and the financial allocation sanctioned therefor; and

(c) whether 'for want of substantial grant from the Centre' it would not be possible to execute 46 to 76 minor irrigation scheme submitted by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) In the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, the State Government has proposed Rs. 23.39 crores under the public sector for normal minor irrigation programme. The detailed schemes are enclosed.

(b): The proposals of the State Government were discussed in a meeting held in the Planning Commission on 17th August, 1973 and has recommended Rs. 12.89 crores

(excluding financial provision for debenture support) which were subsequently approved by the Planning Commission.

(c) No proposal for minor irrigation schemes has been received from the Rajasthan Government during the current year for Central assistance outside the State Plan. Hence, non-execution of 46 to 76 minor irrigation scheme under normal programmes for want of funds from the Centre does not arise.

Statement

	(Rs. in lakhs)
A. *Rajasthan Ground water Board*	
1. Tubewells Project.	
(a) Failure expenditure	31·20
(b) Electrification	38·25
(c) Administration	21·70
2. Machinery	242·50
3. Building	12·50
4. Training of personnel	8·10
5. Survey and research	10·00
6. Administration	49·75
	414·00
B. *Irrigation Department*	500·00
C. *Agriculture Department*	
1. Minor Irrigation Programme (ANP)	25·00
2. Debenture support.	750·00
3. Others	650·00
Total Minor Irrigation	2339·00

Acreage under Minor Irrigation and Mileage of Canals in Orissa

2610. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the acreage covered by minor irrigation in Orissa and mileage of canals; and

(b) the plan to augment the canal system in Orissa, particularly in North Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b): The area to be benefited by Minor Irrigation Schemes at the end of 1973-74 is estimated at 4 lakh hectares. Information regarding mileage of canals and plan to augment the canal system, in Orissa, and particularly in North Orissa is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House, when received.

Jhuggi-Jhonpri Dwellers in the Country

2611. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jhuggi and Jhonpri dwellers in the country and their percentage to the population of the country during each of the last three years;

(b) their number and percentage in the beginning of each of the last four Five Year Plans; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to improve their lot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b): The Working Group on Slums set up by the Planning Commission for the Fifth Plan estimated the percentage of slum-dwellers to the total urban population as ranging from 20 to 25. On this basis, the Working Group estimated that out of the 1971 urban population of 108.7 million, nearly 22 million might be living in slum areas. Year-wise figures are not available.

(c) Under the Slum Clearance|Improvement Scheme which was introduced in 1956 and is now in the State Sector tenements and open developed plots could be provided to slum-dwellers. Under the Scheme for environmental Improvement in Slum Areas which was introduced in 1972, and which has been transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1974, basic amenities are provided to the slum-dwellers.

गेहूं के आयात के बदले में विदेशों के अन्य वस्तुओं की सप्लाई

2612. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष में गेहूं के अभाव के बदले में अन्य देशों को कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं सप्लाई की गई ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहेब पी० शिन्दे) : चालू वर्ष के दौरान वस्तु-विनियम के आधार पर विदेशों से खाद्यान्न का कोई भी आयात नहीं किया गया है ।

Misuse of reserved Plot in Shantiniketan Colony

2613. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of his Ministry and the D.D.A. that 2-1|2 acre plot reserved in Shantiniketan colony of the Government Employees Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., New Delhi is being used as a public convenience;

(b) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to eradicate this pollution and health hazard;

(c) whether the Society has suggested that the said plot might be converted into a park or additional plots carved out of it; if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the difficulties coming in the way of D.D.A. in putting up the School building in the colony and how long it is likely to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a): A complaint was received by the Delhi Development Authority to the effect that the site earmarked for a school in Shantiniketan Colony was being used for public convenience.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has got the plot fenced.

(c): No, Sir.

(d) The school building is not to be put up by the Delhi Development Authority. The site will be allotted to a registered Institution|Municipal Corporation of Delhi for a primary school as and when a request is received.

Centres for Handicapped persons in Rajasthan

2614. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large number of handicapped persons in Rajasthan State;

(b) if so, total number thereof; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to set up handicapped rehabilitation centres for them and if so, when those centres are likely to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) and (b): No reliable information is available.

(c) The Central Government have no plans to set up a rehabilitation centre for the handicapped in Rajasthan but will consider request for financial assistance from voluntary

organisations sponsored by the State Government.

Plants for Manufacture of Gobar Gas Plants

2615. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the introduction of 'gobar gas plant' has found favour with the agriculturists;

(b) if so, whether production of this plant has been assigned to any firm or is being produced by Government itself; and

(c) the total number of such plants required for installation during 1974 and 1975 in each State and whether this will be an aid to augment agricultural production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gobar gas plants of different sizes have been designed & standardised by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. This agency has taken up the responsibility of installation of these plants and made arrangements for their fabrication in the workshops established recognised by it in different States. In addition, facilities available with Agro-Service Centres will also be availed of. In some States, fabrication work is being entrusted to the State Agro-Industries Corporation and also to private manufacturers on approved contract basis.

(c) 20,000 gobar gas plants are targetied to be set up during the year 1974-75 as a 'seeding programme'. The manure obtained from these plants will result in increased agricultural production. Tentative Statewise allocation of the plants to be set up under the seeding programme is as under:—

1. Andhra Pradesh	100
2. Assam	100
3. Bihar	1000
4. Gujarat	2000
5. Haryana	2000
6. Karnataka	2500
7. Kerala	500
8. Madhya Pradesh	1000
9. Maharashtra	3000
10. Orissa	250
11. Punjab	2200
12. Rajasthan	250
13. Tamil Nadu	2000
14. Uttar Pradesh	2000
15. West Bengal	100
16. Delhi	100

Set Back in Wheat Production

2616. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final estimates of the last *rabi* wheat crop has been prepared by the Government;

(b) if so, the production figure for the season;

(c) whether seed generation is presenting special problems and is partly negativing the gains of the "green revolution"; and

(d) whether impure seeds and adulterated fertilizers and pesticides have been partly responsible for the setback in wheat production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 22 million tonnes.

(c) The production and distribution of quality seeds is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. To supplement the efforts of the State Government in meeting the seed requirements, there are three all-India seed producing agencies such as National Seeds Corporation, Tarai Development Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India. Besides, there are a number of agencies which undertake the production and marketing of seeds like State Departments of Agriculture, Cooperative Societies and private producers. By and large, in a normal year, these agencies are able to meet the demands of the farmers for quality seeds of crops. However, in cases of natural calamities like drought and floods, there results an unanticipated demand for seeds. If sufficient good quality seed is not available during such periods, the Government of India, in consultation with the State Governments, arrange for the release of good quality grain stocks from Food Corporation of India after suitable tests for germination and purity for use as seed. As far as possible, every effort is made to ensure that agricultural production does not receive a set back for want of sufficient seeds and efforts are made to see that pure standard seed is made available to the farmers. Apart from this, in order to ensure that non-availability of seeds does not hamper the production programmes particularly of foodgrains, the Government of India and the State Governments have taken a number of steps to streamline the improved seeds programme by promoting the setting up of organised seed production agencies in the States. Moreover in order to stabilise the seed supply and to avoid sharp fluctuations in the seed availability, the Government of India is taking steps to build up reserve stocks of good quality seeds during the Fifth Plan period so that under unforeseen circumstances, it would be possible to release adequate quantity of good quality seeds to the farmers in time from the reserve stocks.

(d) As regards impure seed affecting the wheat production, it is stated that there has been no case of supply of impure seed reported under the provisions of Seed Act. Similarly, there has been no case of impure pesticides reported under the Insecticides Act. So far as fertilizer is concerned, quarterly reports regarding black-marketing and adulteration are being received from the State Governments. Though a few cases of black-marketing have been reported by the State Governments, only a very few States have reported about adulteration. The Governments of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Pondicherry have reported that there have been 14, 5 and 1 cases of adulteration respectively in their States. Regular prosecutions have been launched against the adulterers for violation of the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957.

Shifting of Ghaziabad Central Division of C.P.W.D. from Delhi to U.P.

2617. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to shift from Delhi such offices whose functioning and efficiency are not affected by such shifting to places outside Delhi;

(b) whether more than 75 per cent of the workload of the Ghaziabad Central Division of C.P.W.D. is in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, whether there is a proposal to shift the said Divisional Office from Delhi to any place in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The main emphasis of Government is on restricting the opening of new offices or shifting of existing offices from elsewhere to Delhi. As to offices already in Delhi, there is, no doubt, a general approach that those

which can be shifted outside, may be so shifted; but the implementation of this depends on the availability of suitable accommodation not only for the offices, in question, but also the employees, who have already been residing in Delhi.

(b) The workload centre of CPWD units keeps on varying from time to time, depending on the location of works, which are sanctioned. At present, the bulk of the workload of the Ghaziabad Division is at the Hindon airport, which is in U.P.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

Failure of Kharif Crop in Eastern Madhya Pradesh

2618. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the failure of the Kharif crop has created scarcity conditions throughout the eastern Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the relief measures adopted by the Centre in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The State Government have reported that Eastern Madhya Pradesh comprising Districts of Chattisgarh and Rewa Divisions have been affected by drought conditions due to failure of Kharif crops.

(b) The State Government have taken immediate steps for providing relief to affected population by opening a large number of relief works. At present 1145 scarcity works employing 173786 persons and 987 other plan and non-plan works employing 88029 persons are in progress in these districts.

A Central Team visited the State ing October, 1974 to make on the spot assessment of the situation created by drought. The Government of India have sanctioned a short term loan of Rs. 330 lakhs for Agricultural inputs.

Posting of C.P.W.D. Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers to Hard Areas

2619. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers in C.P.W.D. are serving in the same region without going to hard areas;

(b) if so, the number of such Engineers yet to be posted to hard areas and the target date by which they would be sent; and

(c) what is the target date by which C.P.W.D. Engineers posted to Andaman would be withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The number of posts of Engineers in hard areas is very small as compared to the strength of the cadre. It is not possible, therefore, to post all of them to hard areas. Officers are posted to such areas from time to time after taking into account various circumstances prevailing at any given point of time.

(c) The normal tenure of officers in hard areas is 3 years but it has been increased to 4 years in view of the restrictions imposed by Government on rotational transfer as a measure of economy. Efforts are made to transfer the officers posted to hard areas including Andamans, after completion of their tenure.

भोपाल राजधानी की विकास परियोजना

2620. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को भोपाल राजधानी विकास परियोजना प्रस्तुत की है, जिसमें कर्मचारियों के लिए, आवास योजना और सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिए इमारतों का निर्माण शामिल है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भोपाल विकास योजना के मसौदे की एक प्रतिलिपि भारत सरकार को भेजी है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे एक विस्तृत नगर विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार करें।

Complaints about Glasspanes pending with Netaji Nagar C.P.W.D. Enquiry Office, New Delhi

2621. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Netaji Nagar C.P.W.D. Enquiry Office, New Delhi has not been able to execute the complaints lodged with them for over eleven months for fixation of glasspanes;

(b) if so, the total number of complaints for glasspanes that are still pending and whether any enquiry has been made to find out the causes for such long delay; and

(c) whether in view of the on set of winter, early steps will be taken to complete the work, if so, by what date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir; there has been a delay in a few cases.

(b) Four such cases had not been attended to so far due to oversight.

(c) These have since been attended to.

गांवों में खाद्य बैंकों की स्थापना

2622. **श्री धन शाह प्रधान :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शहरों और कस्बों में स्थापित बैंकों की तरह ग्रामों में खाद्य बैंक स्थापित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने में किस प्रकार की कठिनाइयां हैं ;

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Restrictions imposed by Punjab on Movement of Rice

2623. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi, Haryana, Punjab constitute one Rice Zone;

(b) whether a permit has to be taken if rice is to be brought from Pathankot (Punjab) to Delhi; and

(c) if not, the reasons why Punjab Government imposed any restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Under the Northern Rice Zone (Movement Control) Order, 1968 issued by the Government of India, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Chandigarh and Delhi together constitute a composite rice zone called the Northern Rice Zone. By implication, the movement of rice inside the Northern Rice Zone is free from restrictions and ordinarily no permit is required for bringing rice from Pathankot (Punjab) to Delhi.

In order to check evasion of levy and to prevent the smuggling of rice, the Government of Punjab are regulating the movement of levy-free rice under movement chits issued by the district officers.

Bird Sancturies in Madhya Pradesh during Fifth Plan

2624. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government propose to set up two bird sancturies at Noorabad in Gwalior district, and Sirpur in Raipur district during the Fifth Plan period under the project 'Save Tiger Programme' sponsored by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) when the work will have been completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINSITRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as the information is received.

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 48 के बारे में पुनर्गठित गो रक्षा समिति की सिफारिशें

2625. **श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 17 सितम्बर, 1973 को पुनर्गठित गो-रक्षा समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिश के अनुसार सारे देश में अविलम्ब संविधान के अनुच्छेद 48 को लागू करने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) अगर अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभु दास पटेल): (क) से (ग): गो-रक्षा समिति की 17 सितम्बर, 1973 को हुई बैठक में एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया था । चूंकि संविधान की 7वीं अनुसूची में सूची 2 की प्रविष्टि 15 में गायों के परिरक्षण रक्षा और सुधार का विषय राज्यों का विषय है, अत: उच्चतम न्यायालय की व्याख्यानुसार संविधान के 48 वें अनुच्छेद के क्रियान्वयन की ओर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का ध्यान पुन: दिलाया गया था । गो वंश की रक्षा संबंधी सारे प्रश्न पर गो-रक्षा समिति विचार कर रही है । इसकी रिपोर्ट की अभी प्रतीक्षा है । समिति की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत किये जाने और इसकी सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा निर्णय किये जाने के बाद ही इस बारे में सरकार के लिये अगली कार्रवाई करना संभव हो सकेगा ।

Long Term Dry Irrigation Plan

2626. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of repeated failure of monsoon in this country, Government propose long term dry irrigation plans and exploitation of underground water potential in the country so that food balance may not

be upset which unfortunately is being repeatedly witnessed; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Government have formulated schemes for development of irrigation and moisture conservation in drought affected areas of the country with a view to increase agriculture production. A statement giving details of the Schemes is attached.

Statement

I. *Integrated dryland Agricultural Development Scheme*

This is a Centrally sponsored scheme under operation since 1970-71. 24 Pilot Projects have been established under the scheme in 12 different States. 9 Projects were established in 1970-71 and 15 in the year 1971-72. These projects are located in the areas which are suitable for dry farming. The scheme is meant for popularising the improved Dryland practices developed by the 24 Indian Council of Agricultural Reseach's research centres. The scheme also provides subsidies for permanent works like water harvesting, minor irrigation and sprinkler irrigation.

II. *Drought Prone areas Programme*

The Drought Prone Area Programme aims at long term integrated development of the selected area repeatedly affected by drought. Dryland farming, provision of protective irrigation, promotion of groundwater recharge and exploitation of underground resources are some of the important elements of the programme. It is a Centrally sponsored scheme started in 1971. At present it covers 54 main and 18 contiguous districts in 13 States. During the 5th Five Year Plan the main thrust of the Programme will be on soil and moisture conservation, dryland farming, irrigation sources, forestation and livestock development.

Surrender of Government Quarters by the Retired Employees

2627. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired employees of Central Government in Delhi since 1st January, 1971, who have not yet surrendered their quarters, category-wise allotted to them by the Directorate of Estates;

(b) the reasons for not doing so; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The number of retired Government servants who are still in occupation of general pool accommodation since 1st January, 1971 is as under:—

Type of accommodation	No. of retired employees occupying ganeral pool accommodation
I	24
II	76
III	48
IV	151
V	51
VI	14
VII	7
VIII	1
TOTAL	372

(b) The reasons advanced by such retired employees for not vacating the general pool accommodation are education of their children, illness of members of their families, non-availability of suitable alternative accommodation, etc.

(c) in such cases, action to get the houses vacated is taken under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Design of proposed Barrage on River Bagmati (Bihar)

2628. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether design of the proposed barrage on river Bagmati, Bihar and revised project report has been cleared by the C.W.P.C.;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time it is likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). Bagmati Irrigation project was approved by the Planning Commission in 1970 for an estimated cost of Rs. 5.78 crores. A revised project report costing Rs. 22.55 crores has since been prepared by the Government of Bihar due to change in the site of the barrage and submitted to the C.P.W.D. The designs for the barrage incorporated in this report were prepared by the Commission.

The revised project report has been examined in the Central Water Commission and replies to comments are awaited from the State Government.

Examination for appointment of clerks in N.D.M.C.

2629. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an examination for the appointment of Clerk was held in the month of December, 1973 by New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

(b) whether the result of the examination is held up; and if so, reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The result has since been declared.

Effect of Drought on Industries in Orissa

2630. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unprecedented drought in Orissa has also affected the industries there; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a)and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon it is received.

Petition of Bihar Government regarding Financial Assistance

2631. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government has petitioned the Planning Commission to rush a Central team to the State to assess flood and drought damage and facilitate an early flow of financial assistance;

(b) whether a revised memorandum on floods and drought sent to Delhi already puts the requisite financial assitance at Rs. 23 crores; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A Central Team has recently visited the State to assess the situation created by floods and drought. The report of the Team is awaited. Further action will be taken in consultation with the State Government on receipt of the report.

US food on concessional terms

2632. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news in the press on the 5th September, 1974 that "the Indian Embassy sources have yesterday denied that the Embassy had asked U.S. Government 'privately' for a million tons of food on concessional terms as reported in an American Newspaper"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Press Report has come to the notice of the Government. The Government of U.S.A. and other foreign surplus exporting countries have been approached for finding out how much of foodgrains can be made available by them to India and on what terms. The response of these countries is awaited.

Setting up of Industry in Nilamboor (Kerala)

2633. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for starting a big industry (teak farm) in Kerala at Nilamboor with estimate of Rs. 106 crores;

(b) if so, whether Central Government received any kind of demand in this regard from Kerala Government so far; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Kerala Government proposes to undertake a Scheme for Integrated Development of Teak Forest and Wood-based Industries in Kerala at an estimated cost of Rs. 106.986 crores.

(b) No, Sir. The State Government has requested the Central Government to present the scheme to the World Bank for financial assistance. The scheme has accordingly been forwarded to the World Bank for its consideration. The World Bank has now sent one Team to examine the Project which has recently toured the Project areas in the country. Since the Project has been presented to World Bank for financing, it is for that Bank to consider the Project and furnish its reaction thereon.

(c) Does not arise.

Effect of Non-availability of Fertilisers on Agriculture

2634. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-availability of fertilisers in many States has affected agriculture;

(b) if so, the reasons for the scarcity of fertilisers in the country;

(c) how much fertiliser had been supplied to each State for Kharif crop and Rabi crop during the last two years and this year; and

(d) the Government price and the black-market price at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) There is some shortage of fertiliser in the country in relation to requirements. Efforts are being made to keep the effect of the shortage on agriculture production to the minimum by making the most opium and efficient use of the available fertiliser.

(b) The shortage has been due to lags in domestic production mainly due to power shortage, labour trouble, accidents, technical problems, etc. and in imports because of the difficult position of fertiliser availability in the world market.

(c) A statement showing the State-wise supplies of fertilisers during the year 1972-73, 1973-74 Khariff 74 and Rabi 74-75 (upto October end) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8619/74].

(d) The maximum retail price of some of the important fertilisers as fixed by the Government is shown in the Table below:—

Name of the Fertiliser	Maximum Retail price
	Rs. per tonne.
Urea(46%)	2000
Urea(45%)	1960
CAN (25%)	1095
CAN (26%)	1145

Amonium Sulphate:

(i) when packed in 101 kg. bags— Rs. 925 per tonne

(ii) when packed in 50 kg. bags— Rs. 935 per tonne.

A few cases of unscrupulous dealers taking advantage of the relative shortage of fertilisers and indulging in black marketing have been reported. There is, however, no information available about the price at which such fertilisers are being sold.

Proposal from Tea Board for Distribution of Fertilisers

2635. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board has made a new proposal for distribution of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Government of India allots Pool fertilisers meant for plantations, for whom Government constituted Commodity Boards exist (i. e. tea, coffee, cardamom and rubber), to the Commodity Board concerned. The Commodity Boards select distributors through whom they want the Pool fertilisers to be distributed and recommend these names to the Ministry of Agriculture for approval. As far as tea gardens in South India are concerned, the Tea Board is required to reallot Pool fertilisers to the United Planters' Association of South India, who in turn select the distributors to be recommended to Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture for approval. In regard to tea gardens in North-East India, Tea Board selects distributors and recommends them to the Ministry of Agriculture for approval.

In May, 1974 the Tea Board made a suggestion that in the interest of balanced distribution of fertilisers in tea gardens in North-East India Pool fertilisers in North-East India may be distributed through those (three in number) of the earlier distributors who had not been appointed by the Fertiliser Corporation of India as their distributors for the Fertiliser Corporation of 'India's own product. This principle proposed by Tea Board for exclusion of Fertiliser Corporation of India's distributors and the consequent

confining of Pool fertiliser distribution through only three distributors was not approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Separately Ministry of Agriculture has formulated a proposal for phasewise introduction/increase of cooperatives and other institutionalised agencies in the distribution of Pool fertiliser in plantations including tea. This proposal is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce, State Governments and others concerned.

In the meanwhile, the system of Pool fertiliser being distributed in the plantations (including tea) by distributors selected by the Commodity Boards and on their recommendation approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, is being continued.

Supply of Fertilisers to Tamil Nadu

2636. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a great demand of fertiliser in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the total fertilisers supplied to the Tamil Nadu State during the month of August, September and October, 1974;

(c) whether the fertilisers supplied to the State were less than the fertilisers supplied to other States; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No report has been received regarding any phenomenal or special rise in the demand for fertilisers in Tamil Nadu.

(b) The total quantity of plant nutrients, N, P and K, supplied to Tamil Nadu during the months of August, September and October, 1974 was 60,810 tonnes both from imported and indigenous sources.

(c) and (d). The requirement of fertilisers for each State is assessed keeping in view their agricultural production programmes and supplies are arranged as per availability. It is, therefore, not possible to make any valid inter-State comparisons of allocations and supplies of fertiliser in absolute terms. The quantities in case of Tamil Nadu were more than those for some States and less than those for some other States.

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना क्षेत्र म सिंचित भूमि के आवंटन की जांच

2637. **श्री पन्नालाल बारुपाल**: क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगानगर जिले के राजस्थान नहर परियोजना क्षेत्र में जो सिंचित भूमि भूमिहीन हरिजनों को दी जाती है वह महज कागजों में ही सिंचित होती है और वह भूमि सिंचित नहीं होती है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इसकी जांच के लिये हरिजनों की जांच समिति नियुक्त करेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभु दास पटेल) : (क) और (ख) : सम्बंधित सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Misappropriation of Funds in Payagpur-Daha Road Project Bahraich U.P.

2638. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any road construction project under the name and description of Payagpur-Daha Road was taken up under the crash scheme of rural unemployment in the district of

Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh in the year 1971;

(b) how much amount has been spent over the same;

(c) whether the materials stocked and spent are not in accordance with the money shown to have been spent; and

(d) whether major portion of the amount shown to have been spent has really been misappropriated by persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No road construction project under the name and description of Payagpur—Daha Road was taken up in the district of Bahraich in the year 1971; however a road project under the name of Payagpur Sheo Daha Road was taken up.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5,59,450.86 has been spent.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Location of a Fishing Harbour in Maharashtra

2639. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision on the location of a fishing harbour in Maharashtra is not in sight even after five years of consideration and discussion; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). It has already been decided in principle to develop a fair-weather deep sea fishing harbour at Sasson Dock to meet the immediate requirements of the area. Agardanda will be considered as a possible site for an All-weather port. subject to technical and economic feasibility studies.

There are a number of proposals for landing and berthing facilities in Maharashtra (as in other States) under consideration. Limited landing and berthing facilities have already been sanctioned at 38 other centres in Maharashtra.

Measures to protect the interests of Members of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society

2640. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to protect the interests of non-teachers and those enrolled after August, 1967 in the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society who were assured that the Society had obtained due authorisation from Government for their enrolment and there was sufficient land to accommodate them;

(b) the total amount deposited by pre-August, 1967 members of Society till August, 1967 and the purposes for which it was spent;

(c) the total amount deposited by the pre-August, 1967 members of the Society after August, 1967 till 3rd February, 1973;

(d) the total amount deposited by the post-August, 1967 teacher and non-teacher members of the society; and

(e) steps proposed to protect the interests of post-August, 1967 members whose contribution has been much more in purchase and development of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (e). The affairs of the Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society have been under enquiry by

an Enquiry Officer under Section 43 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925. The findings of the Enquiry Officers have just been received and further action, as required under the Law, will be taken, after decisions are arrived at.

Foodgrains from European Economic Community Countries

2641. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a newsitem in a local daily dated the 7th November, 1974 under the heading "India to get 10 lakh" tonnes of EEC wheat by April next;

(b) if so, whether the imports will be in one lot or the consignments expected in April next will be the first lot of import; and

(c) the mode of repayment of such wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The newsitem has come to the notice of Government. The arrangements for the proposed import of about 10 lakh tonnes of EEC wheat, having commercial and non-commercial components, are yet to be finalised. Thereafter, the entire consignment is expected to be delivered within 5 to 6 months.

कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए अधिक ध्यान देना

2642. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वाधीनता के पश्चात् कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये सिंचाई उर्वरकों की सप्लाई, बीजों तथा कीटनाशक दवाओं पर उचित ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार विदेशों से खाद्यानों का आयात करने पर अधिक ध्यान दे रही है ;

(ग) क्या किसानों को उनके उत्पादों पर उत्पादन लागत की तुलना में बहुत कम मूल्य दिया जाता ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा अब यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या नीति अपनाई गई है कि कृषि का पर्याप्त उत्पादन हो तथा किसानों को उनके उत्पादों पर लाभप्रद मूल्य मिलें ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) और (ख) . स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से सरकारी नीति का उद्देश्य आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से कृषि पैदावार खास कर खाद्यान्नों की पैदावार बढ़ाना रहा है । इसके लिये ये उपाय अपनाये गये हैं—उन्नत किस्मों के बीजों का उत्पादन, वितरण तथा उन्हें लोक प्रिय बनाना, रासायनिक उर्वरकों की खपत बढ़ाना, उर्वरकों के प्रयोग की कार्यकुशलता में सुधार लाना, कीटनाशक दवाईयां की पर्याप्त सप्लाई, सिंचाई परियोजनाओं आदि के कपांड क्षेत्रों का विकास और राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तरों पर उत्पादन योजना का अधिक से अधिक समन्वय करना । खाद्यानों का आयात उस सीमा तक किया जाता है जितना कि सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली की बनाये रखने के लिये नितांत आवश्यक समझा जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ). पिछले कई वर्षों सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि उत्पादकों को लाभकारी मूल्य मिलें । प्रत्येक वर्ष खरीफ और रबी अनाजों के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर और उत्पादन की लागत और अन्य संगत तथ्यों पर सभी उपलब्ध आकड़ों को ध्यान में रख कर राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से निर्धारित किये जाते हैं ताकि न केवल उत्पादक के लिये लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित किये जा सकें बल्कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये उसे प्रोत्साहन भी दिया जा सके ।

Land belonging to Kerala Government in New Delhi

2643. SHRI N. SREEKANTHAN NAIR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how much area of land in New Delhi belongs to the State Government of Kerala;

(b) whether the plot known as 'Kapurthala plot' is still under the occupation of the Central Government;

(c) whether the Government have decided to hand over the plot to the State Government; and

(d) if so, whether there is any unreasonable delay in handing it over to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) 16.5 acres have been leased to the Kerala Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. Out of 6 acres, 2.164 acres has already been handed over to the Kerala Education Society.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. As soon as the hutments on this plot which are in occupation of the Secruity Police, are vacated it will be handed over to the State Government.

Low Milk Yield from Imported Cows

2644. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that low milk yield had resulted from the imported cows despite high feeds and fodder and the best "housing" facilities provided to them;

(b) whether the proposal of importing cows was pushed through despite strong opposition on various technical grounds by the then Animal Husbandry Commissioner; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Government have carefully examined the need for import of cattle to support cross breeding programme for examining milk production and have taken a decision after taking into consideration all aspects of the matter including technical opinion on the subject. Government is satisfied with the performance of the imported cattle.

Central Assistance for Kuttanad Development Scheme for Paddy Cultivation

2645. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has sought for Central assistance for its Rs. 26 crores multi-purpose Kuttanad Development Scheme aimed at increasing the paddy production;

(b) if so, the broad features of the project and assistance asked for; and

(c) the Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The State Government of Kerala have formulated a scheme for Kuttanad Development under the Fifth Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 26.95 crores. This scheme is proposed to be implemented through the Kerala Land Development Corporation. The Corporation will function as an agency for implementing the land development programmes and securing necessary resources from institutional financing agencies. The Planning Commission had agreed for a provision of Rs. 7 crores in the 5th Plan of the State Government.

The scheme includes, *inter-alia* a comprehensive programme of land development involving the strengthening of bunds to carry the flood waters, creation of better drainage through the permanent submersible field bunds, prevention of the incursions of salt water and making water available during summer months. This will bring an additional area of 50,000 hactares which would give an additional production of 70,000 tonnes of rice.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षक संघ से ज्ञापन

2646. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत सितम्बर में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षक संघ की ओर से कोई प्रतिनिधि मंडल उनसे मिला था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसने आपको कोई ज्ञापन दिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरूल हसन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) : मुझे दिये गये दो ज्ञापनों में प्रस्तुत मांगे इस प्रकार थीं:—

(i) निम्नलिखितों की व्याख्या करने के लिये अध्यादेश तुरन्त जारी किये जायें:—

(क) अध्यापकों की सेवा की सांविधिक सुरक्षा ; और

(ख) कुप्रबंध वाले कालेजों को संभावना ।

(ii) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के लिये प्रस्तावित संशोधन विधेयक को समान रूप से सभी कालेजों पर लागू करने की व्यवस्था करना, चाहे कोई कालेज "अल्पसंख्यक संस्था" हो ।

(iii) शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा 29 मार्च, 1974 को संसद में घोषित किये गये संशोधित वेतनमानों का कार्यान्वयन और परिणाम असंगतियां को दूर करना ।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के लिये सरकार का प्रस्ताव वर्तमान संसद् सत्र में एक व्यापक विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने का है ।

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान संशोधित करने के संबंध में सरकार ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को आदेश भेज दिये हैं । संशोधित वेतनमानों के कार्यान्वयन के फलस्वरूप उत्पन्न होने वाली असंगतियों का, यदि कोई हों, जब भी उत्पन्न होगी तब समाधान किया जायेगा ।

World Food Conference

2647. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended the meeting of World Food Conference in Rome recently;

(b) if so, the gist of his speech and the name of the India's participants in the meeting; and

(c) the reaction of the Government to the Kissinger Plan regarding World Food Policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points made in the speech are given below.

1. Difficulties in which the development countries find themselves today

are none of their making since centuries of colonial rule have distorted the pattern of their agriculture. Developed countries have therefore a duty to help them in their present situation. The assistance now given should be regarded as deferred compensation for the contributions made by the poor countries in the past to the prosperity of the Colonial powers. It is the constraint of resources and not the absence of will that is the main cause of inadequate investment in agriculture in developing countries. Farmers in many poor countries have exploded the myth that may not have the capacity to adopt modern scientific practices.

2. In India, food production in 1972-73 and the winter season of 1973-74 was affected by factors such as failure of rainfall and scarcity and rise in the prices of petroleum products and fertilisers. India was however, confident of Continuing the forwarded march in the matter of agricultural production provided adequate assistance for expansion of irrigation network and in getting the needed supplies of fertilisers was forthcoming.

3. Unless irrigation is accorded the first priority in the agricultural development programmes of the developing countries, the desired growth rates in agriculture will not be realised. Adequate attention therefore needs to be given to irrigation and scientific water management.

4. Agricultural development can play a vital role in rural development and in raising the standard of living of the rural population in developing countries and also in generating demand for the industrial goods which can be met mainly by developed countries for quite sometime to come. This can promote the opening of vast vistas for fruitful cooperation between developing countries. Highest priority should be accorded to the development of rural agro-industrial complexes.

5. Accelerated research and training ave an important role to play for the development of agriculture. Research efforts of the national institutions can be supplimented by the regional and inter-regional research centres established by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. For helping developing countries to improve their research and extension capabilities, there has also to be a massive training effort. With a view to overcoming the impact of energy crises, an International Research Institute of Solar Energy should be established which should work on all aspects of using sunlight. India could provide facilities for such an Institute, if desired.

6. While the World community should spare no effort or expenditure to improve agricultural production in the developing countries, food exporting nations should also not slacken their efforts to increase food production in their countries and provide the needed security and reserve till such times as the developing countries attain adequate levels of production and build adequate grain reserve.

7. There should a political authority which should be known as the Food Security Council comparable to the U.N. Security Council, invested with the requisite stature and authority to evolve a world food policy and to oversee and guide its implementation.

A list of the delegates to the world Food Conference is encolsed.

(c) The Indian Delegation expressed agreement with the analysis of the world food and agricultural problems presented by the U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. H. A. Kissinger. The Indian Delegation also welcomed the suggestion of the U.S. Secretary of State for orgasing three coordination groups for planning food exports, food production and investment and food reserves, which, appeared to be similar in scope and function to the Consultative Group for specific tasks which India had suggested in its proposal.

Statement

List of delegates to the World Food Conference, held at Rome from 5—16 November, 1974.

1. Shri Jagjivanram, Minister for Agriculture & Irrigation · Leader
2. Shri Appa Pant, Ambassador of India, Rome · · · Alternate
3. Shri G. C. L. Joneja, Secretary, Department of Food, New Delhi. · · · · Alternate
4. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and Secretary, Department of Agricultural Research and Education. · · · Alternate
5. Shri Abu Hakim, Director (Foreign Aid) Department of Agriculture, New Delhi. · Alternate
6. Shri Ram Saran, Economic & Statistical Adviser, Department of Agriculture, New Delhi. · · · · Alternate
7. Shri I.S. Chadda, Deputy Permanent Representative of India to UNCTAD and GATT, Geneva. · · · Alternate
8. Shri Kamala Prasad, Counsellor (Agriculture) Embassy of India, Rome (Italy) · · Alternate
9. Shri O.P. Arora, Addl. Private Secretary to the Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation . Associate

सहारनपुर की चीनी मिलों की ओर बकाया राशि

2648. **श्री मुल्की राज सेनी** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्तूबर, 1974 तक सहारनपुर जिले की चीनी मिलों की तरफ, मिलवार किसानों के गन्ने के मूल्य की कितनी राशि बकाया थी; और

(ख) वर्ष 1971–72, 1972–73 और 1973–74 के दौरान लार्ड कृष्णा शूगर मिल की ओर कितनी राशि बकाया थी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगजीवनराम) : (क) सहारनपुर जिले की चीनी मिलों की 31 अक्तूबर, 1974 को गन्ने के मूल्य की निम्नलिखित राशि बकाया थी:–

चीनी फैक्ट्री का नाम	बकाया राशि (लाख रुपयों में)
1. इकबालपुर . .	19.68
2. देव बन्द . .	10.81
3. लकसर . .	5.79
4. सहारनपुर . .	55.99
5. सरसवा . .	2.33

(ख) लार्ड कृष्णा शुगर मिल्स, सहारनपुर की निम्नलिखित वर्षों की गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि इस प्रकार है:—

वर्ष	राशि लाख रुपयों में
1971–72	8.04
1972–73	29.38
1973–74	18.57

उपरोक्त सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त हुई है ।

Enquiry report on diversion of Fertilisers meant to Meghalaya

2649. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2247 on the 12th August, 1974 regarding enquiry into diversion of fertiliser meant for Megahalaya and state:

(a) whether he has received necessary information from the State Government of Meghalaya regarding alleged diversion of fertilisers meant for Meghalaya; and

(b) if so, what?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The State Government have reported that the C.B.I. is making an enquiry into alleged diversion of 15 tonnes of fertiliser by M|s Shillong Co-operative in January, 1973. The report of the C.B.I. is still awaited.

The State Government have also reported that in December, 1973, the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi Hills, had sealed godown of fertiliser belonging to M|s Shillong Cooperative, as it was suspected to contain adulterated fertiliser, but that the analysis report indicated that the fertiliser was not adulterated. The Police, therefore, dropped the charge of adulteration.

हेडमास्टरों तथा अन्य अध्यापकों के वेतन में विषमतायें

2650. **श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली मिडिल स्कूल शिक्षक संघ का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल 28 अक्टूबर, को प्रधान मंत्री से मिला और उसने है, मास्टरों तथा अन्य अध्यापकों के वेतन में विद्यमान विषमताओं को दूर करने का अनुरोध किया ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने पहले भी एक अवसर पर व्यक्तिगत हस्तक्षेप से इन विषमताओं को दूर कराया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अध्यापकों द्वारा बार बार उनसे अनुरोध करने की वांछनीयता क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). माध्यमिक शिक्षक संघ, दिल्ली के प्रतिनिधि 28 अक्टूबर, 1974 को प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे और अपनी मांगों के संबंध में उन्होंने एक ज्ञापन पेश किया था। शिक्षकों के वेतनमानों में असमानताओं को दूर करने के संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री को भेजे गये पिछले अभ्यावेदन शिक्षा मंत्रालय को विचारार्थ भेज दिये गये थे।

(ग) यदि शिक्षक यह अनुभव करें कि उनके मामले पर उच्च स्तर पर विचार किया जाये, तो शिक्षकों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा सरकार के प्रमुख को अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत करने पर सरकार को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

Indianisation of Public Schools

2651. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the distinguishing features of public schools from other schools; and

(b) what steps are being taken to Indianise these schools to bring them to Gurukul model?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Public schools are taken to be those which are members of the association known as "Indian Public Schools Conference". Any school in India may at any time become a member of the Conference if certain conditions laid down by the Association are fulfilled. There are at present 48 such schools in the country which includes five Military Schools and 13 Sainik Schools. The conditions laid down by the Indian Public Schools Conference for admitting a school as its member is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8620|74]. These constitute broadly the main features of the public schools and many of these features are common to other well-established recognised schools which are not the members of the Indian Public Schools Conference. The distinguishing feature of the public schools is that these are mostly residential in character and the children admitted are required to live in the

Boarding Houses. Another important feature is that these schools lay equal emphasis on games, co-curricular activities and training for leadership and responsibility, besides the regular academic work.

(b) These schools are affiliated either to the Central Board of Secondary Education or to the Council for Indian School Certificate Examination and as such follow the curriculum laid down by them and prepare the students for the examinations conducted by them. These schools are fully Indian in character. The Gurukulas which have been running in the country for centuries are functioning on an entirely different model. The question of bringing the Public schools to Gurukulas model does not, therefore, arise.

Non-entry of Indian team in pre-Olympic test of Football and Volleyball

2652. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian team is not entitled to enter into the Pre-Olympic test of Football and Volleyball while six years back Indian team was considered fit to participate in the Olympic Football; and

(b) if so, what national policy has been adopted to increase the standard of the football and also to create favourable atmosphere for footballers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Indian teams are entitled to participate in the Pre-Olympic tournaments in Football and Volleyball. The All India Football Federation had entered a team for the Pre-Olympic tournaments for the Olympic Games held in 1964, 1968 and 1972 but did not qualify to play in the proper Olympic tournament. In the case of Volleyball, India last played in the Pre-Olympic Asian Zonal tournament held in 1963 for eligibility to participate in the proper Olympic Volleyball tournament, 1964, Since then the Volleyball Federation of India did not participate in the Pre-Olympic tournaments for the Olympic Games, 1968 and 1972.

(b) On the advice of the All India Council of Sports, it has been decided to broad-base sports activities and physical training over a wide area, both in urban and rural sectors and at the grass-root levels. This would enable coverage of as large a number of physically fit young sportsmen as possible, and also spot talent at an appropriately young age over a wide area.

Assistance has been given to the All India Football Federation for holding annual Championships, holding coaching camps for seniors and juniors, and for participation in selected tournaments abroad.

Under the National Coaching Scheme, services of trained sports coaches are placed at the disposal of State Sports Council to assist them in their coaching programmes. Trained sports coaches have also been appointed in Nehru Yuvak Kendras to encourage sports activities in rural areas and to spot talent for further expert training. Also financial assistance has been given to the State Sports Council to conduct annual coaching camps in various sports and games including Football.

Talented School and University students are given scholarships under the Sports Talent Search Scholarships Scheme. Arjuna awards are given to the outstanding sportsmen including Football players.

Sports and games at competitive level are administered by the National Sports Federations/Associations which are autonomous bodies. With a view to streamlining their functioning Government have laid down in April, 1974, guidelines for eligibility for financial and other assistance from the Gov-

ernment. These guidelines have come into force from 15th September, 1974.

On the advice of All India Council of Sports, guidelines for proper training and selection of the teams have been laid down, and forwarded to the Federations including the All India Football Federation for guidance and implementation. The performance of Indian sportsmen in the VII Asian Games held at Tehran in September, 1974, will be reviewed by the All India Council of Sports in its next meeting to be held in December, 1974, and the Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations would be suitably advised about the future training programmes for various games and sports including Football, in the light of the recommendations that the Council might make.

Narmada Dispute Tribunal

2653. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Narmada Dispute Tribunal constituted five years back has failed to hold proceedings due to indifferent attitude adopted by the concerned States; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) None of the States, which is a party to the Narmada Water dispute, has shown indifferent attitude towards the proceedings of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal.

(b) Does not arise.

Model fire protection service for Forest Plantations in Kerala

2654. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that every year substantial areas of forest plantations are destroyed by fire in spite of the best efforts made with the existing fire protection facilities;

(b) whether the FAO/SIDA Forestry Project Identification Mission has recommended in its report, the establishment of a model fire protection service in Kerala with the necessary financial support from FAO/SIDA; and

(c) if so, the Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes Sir. In the last five years; fires have damaged Approx. 3000 ha., in spite of normal fire protection measures having been taken by Government of Kerala.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On account of limited amount of assistance proposed by SIDA, the recommendation of FAO|SIDA Forestry Project Identification Mission for "The Establishment of Model Forest Fire Protection Service" for Kerala, could not be processed; it would be taken up along with other projects recommended by the FAO|SIDA Mission, when additional SIDA assistance becomes available.

Offer for higher price of Wheat by Punjab Government

2655. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has offered higher price for wheat than prescribed by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The State Government is taking wheat stocks as

levy share at Rs. 105|- per quintal as fixed by the Central Government and levy paid wheat at Rs. 139|- per quintal for the Central Pool. However, the Marketing Federation and the Civil Supplies Corporation of Punjab are authorised to purchase wheat upto Rs. 116|- per quintal in open market as wholesale foodgrains licences and are delivering the required levy share, at Rs. 105|- per quintal.

(b) Does not arise.

Groundnut production during Kharif season in Gujarat

2656. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether groundnut production in Gujarat during this Kharif season is likely to be very poor;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure the availability of groundnut oil; and

(c) whether groundnut from other States is to be brought to Gujarat to help keep down the price of groundnut oils?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

Requirement and Supply of Milk by D.M.S.

2657. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme has failed to meet the milk requirements of the capital;

(b) total milk requirement at present in Delhi; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to impove the milk supply in the Capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b): The D.M.S. is presently distributing about 3.07 lakh litres of milk daily utilising 100 per cent of its installed capacity whereas the total requirement of the capital has been estimated at approximately 7.0 lakh litres daily.

(c) The fluid milk handling capacity of the Central dairy of the D.M.S. is being expanded from 3.0 lakh litres to 3.75 lakh litres daily and the expansion is expected to be completed shortly. This would enable the Central dairy to distribute additional 75,000 litres per day. In addition a second dairy with an installed capacity of 4.0 lakh litres of fluid milk is coming up, and the two together would meet, more or less estimated liquid milk requirements of the capital city.

Steps taken to procure Marketable surplus and eliminate wholesale trade in Foodgrains

2658. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps are being taken by the Union and the State Governments to ensure procurement of marketable surplus from big producers and eliminate wholesale trade in foodgrains to guarantee availability of foodgrains to the industrial and urban consumers and rural poor; and

(b) what other steps are being taken to mop up the entire marketable surplus and ensure supply at controlled prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The State Governments, in consultation with the

Union Government, have taken steps to procure foodgrains through a system of levy on producers, millers as well as traders. In addition, regulatory and control measures are also being enforced in regard to trading in foodgrains through a system of licensing including control on wholesale prices of wheat. Also, restrictions have been imposed on inter-State trading of wheat and rice. These steps are expected to maximise procurement so as to ensure availability of foodgrains through public distribution system to the vulnerable sections of the population.

Universal Primary Education

2659. SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI KUMAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Universal Primary Education programme has been abandoned due to lack of funds; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Liaison between University Staff and Engineers and Scientists

2660. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the development of science and technology can take place only if there is a close liaison between University Staff and engineers and scientists engaged in the actual field; and

(b) if so, what are the specific steps being taken for the project to be taken up to bring about this in a period of next ten years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programmes initiated to bring about close coordination and cooperation between technical education and industry include organisation of Sandwich courses, industrially-oriented postgraduate programmes, Short-term courses for serving personnel and promotion of consultancy services by Indian Institutes of Technology and other well developed Institutions where the facilities and expertise are available for research, design, development and consultancy work.

Besides, the Department of Science and Technology has under its consideration proposals to establish appropriate institutional machinery at various levels for coordinating the activities in research, development, consultancy etc., among technical institutions, industries research laboratories and other organisations and to bring about close liaison among them.

Irrigation potential of Chattisgarh (M.P.)

2661. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Chattisgarh region in Madhya Pradesh the irrigation potential of the area does not exceed 11 per cent, of this 8 per cent was created before Independence and during the last 27 years only 3 per cent has been added; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Chattisgarh region in Madhya Pradesh may be taken to comprise the areas in the districts of Dudg, Rajpur and Bilaspur. In this area, the pre-Plan irrigation potential from major and medium schemes was

2,39,000 hectares. 11 major/medium schemes with an ultimate potential of 1,47,000 hectares were taken up in this area during the Plan period out of which 8 schemes have been completed creating a potential of 85,000 ha. by the end of the IV Plan.

(b) The Madhya Pradesh Government have sent project reports for Hasdeo Dam, Arpa, Jonk Diversion, envisaging total irrigation of 3,61,000 hectares in this region.

Appointment of Officers to execute land reforms

2662. SHRI ARJUNA SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to appoint new set of officers to execute the land reforms as approved by the Planning Commission Task Force; and

(b) if so, decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). A number of States have provided in their land reform laws, especially in the land ceiling legislations, for the formation of special bodies for performing a variety of functions connected with the implementation of these laws. Notable among them are the laws of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

मध्य प्रदेश में महानदी पर कंगरेल बांध

2663. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय ने मध्य प्रदेश में किसी बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजना पर कार्य प्रारंभ कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की महानदी में कंगरेल बांध को पूरा करने के लिये इस अधिक धनराशि दी गयी है ; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बिलासपुर जिले में हसदोबांगो बांध को तेजी के साथ पूरा करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अधिक धनराशि प्रदान की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई स्कीमों के लिये धन की व्यवस्था राज्य योजनाओं में की जाती है।

योजना आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश को 1974-75 की वार्षिक योजना के लिये 152.25 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय स्वीकृत किया है जिसमें महानदी जलाशय परियोजना के लिये पृथक रक्षित 3 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय शामिल है। हसदेव बांगो परियोजना को अभी तक अनुमोदित नहीं किया गया है।

L.I.C. Investments in Orissa for House Building Schemes

2664. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has made any investment in Orissa in 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 in various house building schemes there;

(b) if so, the investments year wise; and

(c) how does it compare with States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu in respective years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a)

to (c). The amounts of the Life Insurance Corporation loans allocated by the Ministry of Works and Housing to the Government of Orissa and the Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu for implementation of the various social housing schemes during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 are given below :—

Name of State	Amount allocated during the years (Rupees in lakhs)		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Orissa	110·00	110·00	Not yet allocated .
Maharashtra	100·00	100·00	Not yet allocated.
Gujarat	80·00	80·00	105·00
Kerala	80·00	80·00	70·00
West Bengal	100·00	100·00	126·00
Tamil Nadu	150·00	150·00	126·00

Production, Central Supply, Procurement and Consumption of Cereals in West Bengal during 1972-73 and 1973-74

2665. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total production of cereals in West Bengal during 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) total central supply to this State during 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(c) target and actual procurement of cereals in 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(d) consumption need in the State in 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(e) whether there is any actual deficit in the State; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The total production of cereals in West Bengal during 1972-73 and 1973-74 were as follows:—

Year	(In '000 tonnes) Production of Cereals
1972-73	6487
1973-74	6524

(b) Total supplies of cereals to West Bengal during the calender years 1972, 1973 and 1974 (upto Oct.) were as follows:—

Year	(In '000 tonnes) Central Supplies
1972	1988
1973	1753
1974 (upto Oct.)	1307

(c) Targets and actual procurement of rice during 1972-73 and 1973-74 in West Bengal were as follows:—

Year	(In '000 tonnes) Targets	Actual procurement of rise
1972-73 (Nov.—Oct.	300	176
1973-74 (Nov.—Oct.	500	159

While there was no target for procurement of wheat for 1972-73 (April—March), an operational target of 100 thousand tonnes was fixed for 1973-74 (April—March). The actual procure-

ment was only 57 tonnes during 1972-73 and 371 tonnes during 1973-74.

(d) to (f). The consumption requirements of cereals are dependent on a number of factors i.e. availability, other substitutable foodstuffs, their comparative prices, level of income, population growth and extent of urbanisation etc. It is, therefore, not possible to frame any precise quantitative assessment of cereals consumption needs of West Bengal. West Bengal is one of the deficit States and depends on Central Supplies of cereals to meet their public distribution requirements.

Inquiry into working of Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi

2666. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enquired into the working of Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government during that period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the working of the undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. However the Committee on Public Undertakings (Fifth Lok Sabha) have gone into working of the Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., for the period upto 31-3-1973.

(b) The findings of the Committee are contained in its 47th Report presented to Parliament in March, 1974.

(c) Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., are taking action on the various recommendations of the Committee contained in the Report.

Statue of Mahatma Gandhi

2667. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 132 on the 11th November, 1974 regarding Statue of Mahatma Gandhi and state:

(a) on what date the matter was referred to the Delhi Urban Arts Commission for recommendations after the Committee could not discuss the matter on 13th September, 1972;

(b) whether the recommendations of the Commission have since been received and whether any final decision has been taken to have Gandhiji's Statue at India Gate; and

(c) if not, reasons for this abnormal delay in taking a final decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) On the 18th September, 1974.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As the recommendation of the Arts Commission has not yet been received, there is no question of delay in taking a decision

Setting up of Soyabean Plant

2668. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Soyabean plant is being set up in order to supplement the protein value of the wheat flour and also to produce edible oils; and

(b) if so, where this plant is being set up and when it will start production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHNDE): (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up of a Soyabean Processing Plant at Faridabad by the Food Corporation of India is under consideration.

Multiple Cropping and Relay Cropping

2669. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are making any proposal under which the farmers will be asked to achieve good production through multiple cropping and relay cropping techniques; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRGIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). With the introduction of short-duration high-yielding varieties in 1966-67, conditions became more favourable for increasing the cropping intensity in the country by raising more than one crop in a year from a unit of land. In 1967-68, a Multiple Cropping Programme (including Relay Cropping) was launched in various States with the object of increasing agricultural production through maximum use of high-yielding varieties of crops, judicious and efficient use of land and water resources and proper use of inputs like fertilisers, pesticides etc. Recommendations regarding cropping sequences considered suitable for particular regions are made on the basis of research information available.

2. During the Fourth Plan period (1969-70 to 1973-74), the target was to bring an additional area of about 8 million hectares under the multiple cropping programme in the country. The target was achieved almost fully. The Fifth Five Year Plan envisages in larger coverage under this programme on an area of 11 million hectares.

3. Besides the general programme of multiple cropping which is in operation throughout the country, the Government of India had introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, called the 'Pilot Projects for Multiple Cropping' in selected potential areas during 1971-72 to be implemented in the remaining three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan. These pilot projects were designed to support and strengthen the general multiple cropping programme by providing necessary information on cropping sequences and improved far farming techniques through adaptive research trial and scientific demonstrations. 57 such projects were sanctioned in various States and Union Territories.

New System of Education of 12 Years Schooling

2670. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have accepted the new system of education of 12 years of schooling; and

(b) if not, the name of such States which have not accepted this system and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Central Advisory Board of Education on which all State Education Ministers are represented has adopted a resolution recommending that the new pattern of School Education should be introduced throughout the country.

So far the 12 year pattern of school education consisting of 10 year of primary/secondary education followed by 2 years of Higher Secondary Education has been introduced in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. Assam, West Bengal and Maharashtra have introduced the revised pattern of secondary education and are planning to introduce the two-year course at the Higher Secondary stage. Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa and Rajasthan are

working out the details for the introduction of the new pattern. The other State Governments are considering the matter. The Delhi Administration proposes to introduce the new pattern from May, 1975. Schools in the other Union Territories will adopt the changes made by the respective Boards of Education to which they are affiliated.

Rice Bran

2671. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rice bran which is obtained while polishing rice is used as cattle feed;

(b) whether this rice bran contains the real food value of rice having 84 per cent of vitamin B1 and 40 per cent of vitamin B2; and

(c) if reply to (a) and (b) above is in affirmative, what steps Government propose to take to stop this kind of waste of food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Rice bran which is obtained while polishing rice contains vitamins B1 and B2 besides oil. While it is true that some rice bran is used as animal feed, the Government are promoting modernisation of rice milling for securing bran rich in oil and free from husk. The solvent, extraction industry is utilising such bran increasingly for the recovery of valuable oil.

The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959 provide that during milling of rice not more than 5 per cent or less than 3 per cent of bran should be removed. This checks to some extent the loss of nutrients that may occur due to polishing. The Government are encouraging parboiling of paddy which retains more vitamins in rice during the process. Efforts are thus in progress for conserving the nutrients of rice and eliminating wastage.

विद्यालयों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों में भारतीय संस्कृति की शिक्षा देना

2672. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विद्यालयों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों में भारतीय संस्कृति की शिक्षा देने के लिये अब तक कौन-कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में भारत सरकार द्वारा कुछ विशेष पुस्तकें तैयार की गई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पुस्तकों के नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक, अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा तैयार की गयी स्कूल पाठ्यचर्या और पाठ्य विवरण में भारतीय कला, वास्तुकला, इतिहास, भाषाओं और साहित्य इत्यादि जैसे विषयों से संबंधित पाठ्यचर्या की सांस्कृतिक विषयवस्तु पर पर्याप्त बल दिया जाता है । नई 10 वर्षीय पाठ्यचर्या में संगीत और नृत्य जैसे विषयों को पर्याप्त रूप से शामिल करने के प्रश्न पर, पाठ्यचर्या के पुनरीक्षण के दौरान, जो कि किया जा रहा है, विचार किया जायेगा । पाठ्यचर्या का विकास एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और पाठ्यचर्या का पुनरीक्षण केन्द्रीय और राज्य दोनों स्तरों पर किया जाता है ।

कालेजों और स्कूलों के छात्रों में संस्कृति के प्रसार संबंधी योजना को, जो मूलतः 1970 में एक प्रायोगिक परियोजना के रूप में शुरू की गई थी, जारी रखा गया है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत माध्यमिक स्कूलों और कालेजों के

अध्यापकों के लिये भारतीय संस्कृति के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित किये जाते हैं और पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम में प्राप्त किये गये अपने ज्ञान को ये अध्यापक फिर अपनी-अपनी शैक्षिक संस्थाओं के छात्रों को प्रदान करते हैं। उन संस्थाओं को शैक्षिक किट भी दिये जाते हैं जो पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम के लिये अध्यापकों को प्रायोजित करते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास, अपने 'आदान प्रदान' कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पुस्तकें और अनुवाद प्रकाशित करता है जिससे कि अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एक भाषाई क्षेत्र के पाठक दूसरे क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के जीवन तथा सर्जनात्मक कार्यों के बारे में समझ सकें और उनकी सराहना कर सकें। यह न्यास, लोक कथा और जीवनवृत्तों सहित सांस्कृतिक रुचि की पुस्तकें भी प्रकाशित करता है।

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास ने अभी तक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 160 पुस्तकों और अनुवाद प्रकाशित किये हैं तथा शीघ्र ही 142 और पुस्तकें तथा अनुवाद प्रकाशित किये जाने की संभावना है।

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक, अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद, अपने अनुपूरक पठन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, देश के राष्ट्रीय कवियों के संबंध में एक क्रममाला तैयार कर रहा है जिसके अन्तर्गत अभी तक कालिदास, गालिब, तुकाराम तथा नजरुल इस्लाम के संबंध में पुस्तकें लिखी गई हैं। अमीर खुसरो और इकबाल के संबंध में पुस्तकें तैयार की जा रही हैं।

Relief Work in Central Areas of West Bengal affected by Cyclones Annually

2673. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coastal areas of West Bengal suffer huge losses every year from cyclone; and

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme for undertaking relief work for the people of these areas when hit by cyclone?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Educational Institutions and Universities receiving Assistance from Ford Foundation

2674. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of educational institutions and Universities in the country receiving assistance from the Ford Foundation of U.S.A. for different projects undertaken by it and their names and the salient features of projects undertaken with the assistance; and

(b) the total amount received by these institutions and Universities during the last three years, year-wise and institution-wise break up?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Companies importing Potash Fertilizer

2675. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Companies which import the bulk of India's potash fertilizer requirements; and

(b) whether these companies are dominated by foreign owned capital; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps Indianise them; and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). Potassic Fertilisers are not imported by any company. These Fertilisers are imported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation through the Department of Supply and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.

Banana Development in M.P.

2676. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGRAWALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S.Q. No. 2246 on 12th August, 1974 regarding Banana development scheme in Madhya Pradesh and state:

(a) whether the scheme submitted by Madhya Pradesh Government for the development of Banana has since been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 21st October, 1974.

Slum Clearance Operations

2677. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether slum clearance operations took place several times in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during past two years;

(b) the names of places and when these operations took place;

(c) the number of persons affected by these operations; and

(d) if so, whether Government have provided relief and rehabilitation to those who were affected thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). Details of the operations carried out in Delhi are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—8621 /74). About 3,000 persons were affected by these operations. They were allotted newly built slum tenements in better localities.

Information with regard to the slum clearance operations in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras is not available. The Slum Clearance Scheme is in the State Sector.

Minor Irrigation Projects in Rajasthan

2678. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the small and medium sized irrigation projects in Rajasthan which have been postponed for want of funds in the State;

(b) funds allocated and made available for the purpose; and

(c) when the funds would be made available and the time by which these schemes are likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Rajasthan Government and will be placed on the table of the House as and when recived.

Decline in off take of Fertilisers by Dealers

2679. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the recent decline in the off take of the fertilisers by private dealers and farmers; and

(b) if so, steps the Government proposes to take to improve the use and purchase of the fertilisers by farmers and private dealers from the factories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Reports were received by the Government of India, indicating a decline in the off take of fertilisers during June-August, 1974 as compared to the corresponding period of 1973, in some of the States. The decline was assessed as being due to a number of factors like drought and floods, non availability of adequate credit, increase in prices and changes in the internal distribution system in some States. These were, however, by & large temporary factors and mostly required some adjustments in financial and internal distribution arrangements. The necessary steps regarding financial support and distributing procedures have been and are being taken and the off take is already showing trends of recovery in most of the States.

Establishment of Sugar Mills in Assam

2680. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Assam has demanded seven sugar mills to be established in Assam during Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, how many of these have been sanctioned and when the rest will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the 7 applications submitted by Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., and recommended by the Government of Assam, licences have been issued for establishment of 3 new sugar factories of 1250 tonnes each, in Public Sector at the following palces:—

(i) Goipani, District Dibrugarh.

(ii) Borbori, District Kamrup.

(iii) Kampur, District Nowgong.

The remaining 3 applications have been rejected.

Saccharine lying with Food Corporation of India

2681. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of saccharine imported in 1968-69 which had been lying with the Food Corporation of India has since been disposed off;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange spent by Government as a result of this import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. A quantity of about 2.2 tonne of saccharin is still lying with Food Corporation.

(b) As per procedure laid down for disposal of imported saccharine, the Corporation tried to sell it to the actual users by inviting tenders thrice during 1971-72 and 1973. As there was no response, a relaxation for its open sale was obtained. Out of total quantity of 3.2 tonnes available with Food Corporation a quantity of 1 MT has been disposed of through open tender. Action is being taken for disposing of the remaining quantity.

(c) A quantity of 5 MT of saccharine was imported at a cost of Rs. 98,000.

राजघाट बांध के लिए नियंत्रण बोर्ड का गठन

2682. **डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झांसी के निकट बनाये जाने वाले राजघाट बांध के लिये नियंत्रण बोर्ड का इस बीच गठन कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके चेयरमैन तथा सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके गठन में कितना और समय लगने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों द्वारा उस पर कितना व्यय किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री 9 दिसम्बर, 1973 को एक नियंत्रण बोर्ड स्थापित करने के लिए सहमत हो गए थे । अधिसूचनाओं का मसौदा राज्यों को 17 दिसम्बर, 1973 को भेजा गया था । इस पर मध्य प्रदेश ने कुछ कानूनी पहलू उठाए हैं । इसपर 29 मई, 1974 को उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ आगे विचार-विमर्श किया गया और यह निर्णय लिया गया कि संसद् के एक अधिनियम द्वारा एक नियंत्रण बोर्ड का गठन किया जाना चाहिए । इस उद्देश्य के लिए एक विधेयक तैयार किया गया था और 14 अगस्त, 1974 को राज्यों को भेजा गया था । उत्तर प्रदेश ने कुछ मामूली संशोधनों के साथ मसौदे का अनुमोदन कर दिया है। मध्य प्रदेश का अनुमोदन अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Disposal of plots of land through draw of lots

2684. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when the Delhi Development Authority had in the past allotted land to the residents of Delhi through draw of lots at a fixed price for constructing houses;

(b) the land in acreage lying with the D.D.A. in various colonies of Delhi for disposal at present and the land which is still being developed;

(c) how much of this land is likely to be disposed of through auction and how much through draw of lots at fixed prices; and

(d) when it is proposed to invite applications for disposal of plots of land through draw of lots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a). The D.D.A. has been allotting residential plots to persons in the L.I.G. and M.I.G. at fixed rate by draw of lots from time to time. The last draw was held in December, 1971—January, 1972.

(b) Excluding the area of land developed/being developed for the resettlement of Jhuggi dwellers, and for Slum Clearance Schemes and the areas coming under the major roads, Master Plan 'Green', Hospitals etc., about 4,000 acres of residential area have already been developed and about 6,000 acres of residential area are under development.

(c) According to present demarcation and the stages of development, 400 plots, measuring more than 200 sq. yds, are available for auction.

About 1950 plots are likely to be disposed of to persons in the L.I.G. and M.I.G. by draw of lots. The area of an L.I.G. plot is upto 125 sq. yds. and that of an M.I.G. plot is between 126 sq. yds. and 200 sq. yds.

(d) From the 16th December, 1974 onwards.

Central School at Khurda Road

2685. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by Government from the South Eastern Railway administration and the Government of Orissa to start a Central School at Khurda Road Divisional Headquarters where more than four thousand railway employees speaking more than six languages reside; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A proposal to open a Central School at Khurda Road Railway Colony has been received from the Divisional Superintendent, South Eastern Railway, Khurda Road. The same is under examination of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan alongwith other proposals for the setting up of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) during 1975-76.

Narain Vihar Colony, Delhi

2686. SHRI B. S. BHARUA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the miserable living condition of the residents in Narain Vihar colony Delhi owing to neglect by D.D.A., D.M.C., D.T.C. as well as Post and Telegraph; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry into this matter and take necessary steps for the welfare of the residents in this colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) It is not correct that the colony has been neglected by the D.D.A., M.C.D., D.T.C. and the P. & T. Department. The D.D.A. has provided and handed over the peripheral services of the water supply, sewerage, storm-water, drains and roads to the M.C.D. for maintenance. They have also provided internal services of water supply, sewerage, electricity, roads and street lights. A convenient shopping centre has also been constructed by the D.D.A. The roads, the storm water drains and the sanitary services are being maintained by the M.C.D. The colony is well served by the D.T.C. bus service. Adequate postal facilities have also been provided in this area by the P.&.T. Department.

(b) Does not arise.

Investigation into the land grab in Delhi

2687. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation into the land grab in Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, the main features of the report; and

(c) action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No investigation has so far been ordered by the Government into the allotment and other irregularities of the New Friends Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi; the issue is subjudice.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Payment of 80 per cent Cost of D.D.A. Flats by Government Employees

2688. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1870 on the 25th Nov. 1974 and state:

(a) how Government propose to mitigate the hardships of Government employees in regard to the payment of remaining 80 per cent of the cost of D.D.A. Flats;

(b) whether any instructions have been issued to D.D.A. to convert the mode of payment of 80 per cent in the case of Cash Down Allottees into hire-purchase basis; and

(c) whether Government propose to ask D.D.A. to extend the period of payment of remaining 80 per cent till any decision at (b) above is arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The policy mentioned in the general orders regarding lifting of ban is applicable to all Central Government servants who have been allotted built-up houses/flats by Delhi Development Authority, or Housing Boards, or such other Bodies.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Installation of Statues of Patriots in Delhi

2689. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 882 on the 18th November, 1974 regarding installation of bronze statues of patriots in Delhi and state:

(a) the names of the patriots whose statues will be installed and at which places in Delhi; and

(b) the time by which these statues will be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Information is given in the attached statement.

Government has decided to instal a Martyrs' Memorial. This composition would depict Mahatma Gandhi leading the march for the achievement of Independence. Another proposal for the erection of Gandhiji's statue is also under examination.

No specific time limit can be given since the cases will have to be cleared with the Delhi Urban Arts Commission. However, subject to this, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi expect to instal the statues by April, 1975.

STATEMENT

Name of persons whose statues are proposed to be installed in Delhi by Municipal Corporation of Delhi	Proposed location
1. Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	Opposite Khooni Darwaza near Delhi Gate.
2. Shri Subash Chandra Bose	Subash Park, Opposite Red Fort.
3. Maharana Pratap	Qudsia Garden.
4. Shri Bhagat Singh	Bhagat Singh Marg.
5. Hakim Ajmal Khan	Ajmal Khan Park, Karol Bagh.
6. Shri Savarkar	Lajpat Nagar.
7. Swami Vivekananda	At the crossing of Panchquin Road and Chitra Gupta Road.
8. Shri Deen Dayal Upadhaya	Deen Dayal Upadhaya Marg.
9. Shri Madan Mohan Malaviya	Malaviya Nagar.

The Delhi Urban Arts Commission has approved the location of the statues mentioned at Sl. Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Foreign assistance under Operation Flood Programme

2690. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the value of aid in terms of money received from U.S.A. under "Operation Flood Programme" by the Ministry of Agriculture and by I.D.C. and N.D.D.B. and the State Governments since inception of the "Operation Flood Programme" till 31st March, 1974 year-wise and organisation-wise; and

(b) how much of the foreign assistance was received in the form of machinery, money and material?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The project "Operation Flood" receives aid from the World Food Programme of the F.A.O., and not the U.S.A.; and

(b) The question does not arise.

Loaning of services of Agricultural Scientists to West Asian Countries

2691. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the oil rich West Asian Countries have requested Government of India to loan them the services of a number of agricultural scientists; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes Sir. The Government of India has received requests from friendly oil rich countries of West Asia like Iran, Iraq and Oman for the services of Indian Agricultural Scientists.

(b) The Government of India has always viewed such requests with interest and has made every effort to meet their requirements.

Loan to Government employees for house building

2692. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Central Government employees who have been given House Building loan during the past three years year-wise; and

(b) whether it is proposed to continue this practice in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The number for the past three years is as follows:—

(i) 1971-72	4956
(ii) 1972-73	7263
(iii) 1973-74	4450

The figure of 4450 shown against the year 1973-74 is only upto August 28, 1973, as, due to financial stringency, a ban on grant of house building advance to Central Government Servants was imposed with effect from 29th August, 1973.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Demolishing of unauthorised Houses in Delhi

2693. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unauthorised houses constructed in Delhi which have been demolished by the Delhi

Development Authority during the month of September and October, 1974;

(b) whether any alternative shelter have been provided in lieu of the unauthorised demolished houses; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) 13 houses, excluding commerical structures and shacks and boundary walls native accommodation in J. J. tenelished during this period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The 13 families were given alternative accommodation in J. J. tenements.

Irrigation facilities for Punjab in the First Year of Fifth Five Year Plan

2694. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Irrigation facilities to be extended to Punjab State in the First Year of the Fifth Five Year Plan have been finalised; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The approved outlay for the irrigation schemes in Punjab for the year 1974-75 is Rs. 10.83 crores. A potential of about 85,000 hectares is likely to be created during the year from various surface and ground water schemes.

Unemployment amongst Teachers

2695. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme under the consideration of the Government to eradicate unemployment amongst teachers; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Education being a State subject, the recruitment of teachers is the concern of the State Governments. At the Central level there is no specific programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the eradication of unemployment among trained teachers. However, programmes of expansion of elementary education included in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan are expected to contribute in the reduction of unemployment of trained teachers.

Lift Irrigation Schemes in Rajasthan during Fifth Plan

2696. DR. H. H. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of lift schemes for providing drinking water and irrigation facilities to different waterless areas in Rajasthan submitted by that State Government for implementation under the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the Planning Commission's and Central Government's decision thereon; and

(c) the financial outlay of each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No project report for such new lift scheme in the major and medium irrigation sector has been received from the Government of

Rajasthan. The State Government have, however, included an outlay of Rs. 12.34 crores for 'other new schemes' in their Fifth Plan proposals, details of which have not yet been finalised.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Vanaspati Plants working below capacity in Orissa

2697. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vanaspati plants in Orissa have been working below capacity during the first eight months of 1974;

(b) if so, reasons for the idle capacity; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) There is no vanaspati factory in Orissa.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Centres for handicapped persons in Orissa

2698. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large number of handicapped persons in Orissa State;

(b) if so, total number thereof; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to set up handicapped rehabilitation centres for them and if so, when those centres are likely to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). No reliable information is available.

(c) The Central Government have no plans to set up a rehabilitation centre for the handicapped in Orissa but would be willing to consider requests for financial assistance from voluntary organisations sponsored by the State Government.

Flood Control Scheme of Buda Balanga River

2699. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether flood control scheme of Buda Balanga river has been contemplated by Government;

(b) whether any spade work has been done; and

(c) if so, outline thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). A comprehensive plan of flood control in the Buda Balanga basin is being prepared by the State Government of Orissa. Preliminary investigations for a dam on the Buda Balanga river at Kuliana in Mayurbhanj district have been carried out and these have indicated that the dam at this site would be costly. The State Government have, therefore, proposed investigations for an alternative dam site at Bangiripost.

The State Government have proposed to implement anti-erosion. drainage improvement, and other works in the basin during the 5th plan period for which a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed in the draft 5th plan of the State.

Flood Protection Project in Orissa

2700. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Subarnarekha River Valley Flood Protection Project, Orissa as approved by the expert committee has been cleared by Orissa Government and also West Bengal and Bihar;

(b) when the work on the Project will start; and

(c) when it will be completed and what will be the extent of flood protection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The comprehensive flood control scheme for the Subarnarekha basin recommended by the Technical Expert Committee, consists of provision of flood storage in the Chandil Dam included in the Subarnarekha multi-purpose Project of Bihar; construction of embankments in West Bengal and Orissa for protection of areas affected by floods; and improvement of drainage of the Khaljori and Chittai Nallas in Orissa. While the provision of flood storage in Chandil Dam has been agreed to by the three States of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal, there are differences in regard to the provision of storage for consumptive use in Orissa and West Bengal and these are under correspondence. Consequently the Chandil dam proposals are yet to be finalised.

The embankment schemes earlier prepared are under revision by the State Governments of Orissa and West Bengal taking into account the recommendations of the Expert Committee. The State Government of Orissa have stated that the embankments in West Bengal territory should be constructed only after the Chandil Dam is completed.

The drainage schemes in Orissa Territory are yet to be formulated by the State Government after carrying out investigations and model studies.

(b) and (c). The programme of execution of the various components of the project is to be drawn by the State Governments of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal after these are finalised and approved for implementation.

The benefits from the project as estimated by the Expert Committee are protection of an area of 80,000 ha. in Orissa and 2,43,000 ha. in West Bengal.

Vanaspati Plants working below capacity in Rajasthan

2701. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether vanaspati plants in Rajasthan have been working below capacity during the first eight months of 1974; and

(b) if so, reasons for the idle capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The production during this period was 33.9 per cent of the installed capacity as against about 46.3 per cent in a normal year.

(b) This was due to reduced availability during these months of raw oils at economic prices.

Watch on activities of Flour Mills and Rice Mills indulging in illegitimate deals of foodgrains

2702. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether flour mills and rice

mills are sources of illegitimate deals and for diversion of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, what special vigilance is being exercised to watch their activities and what stringent action is proposed to be taken against offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The State Governments have sufficient powers under the various Control Orders promulgated under the E. C. Act/D.I.R. etc. for effectively dealing with any illegitimate deals or diversion of foodgrains by the flour mills and rice mills. Stringent action is taken whenever called for.

Request from Kerala Government for paper

2703. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the extreme difficulties experienced by the students in the State of Kerala to get text books and other exercise books due to the shortage of paper; and

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has approached the Central Government to help the State to get more paper for this purpose and if so, what steps the Government have taken on that request and what are the other measures the Government propose to take to solve the problem of text book shortages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). In July, 1974 Kerala Government brought to the notice of the Government of India that difficulties regarding shortage of paper for text books and note-books were being experienced. To meet their requirements 4995 tonnes of paper has already allocated to Kerala. Further allocation of paper for the quarter January to March is likely to be made early next month.

National Loan Scholarship and National Merit Scholarship

2704. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Loan Scholarships and National Merit Scholarships given by the Central Government and the total amount allotted for this purpose during the last three years and its year-wise and State-wise break-up;

(b) whether Government are aware that the total number of scholarships being given and the amount of each scholarship is very meagre and a large amount is to be provided to meet the requirements of the poor students; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Statements showing the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—2622/74).

(b) and (c). Government are aware of the need to increase the number of scholarships and also the amount of scholarship. Every effort will be made to take necessary steps in this regard within the constraints of resources.

Criteria for posting C.P.W.D. Engineers to Nepal

2705. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether no uniform criteria are

applied for posting the C.P.W.D. Engineers to Nepal since 1965; and

(b) if so, what were/are the criteria adopted in regard to sending C.P.W.D. Engineers of different grades to Nepal, Iraq etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b): Earlier, posting to Nepal used to be treated as a 'hard area' posting. Officers of the rank of Assistant Engineers and above used to be posted in the normal manner on all-India basis, and Junior Engineers, who belong to the Class III service, from the Northern Region only because Nepal used to be treated as a hard area attached to the Northern Region.

2. Later, as and when allowances were sanctioned by Government, the posting to Nepal ceased to be a 'hard area' posting and became quite attractive. A number of people started volunteering for such posting. Hence it was decided to call for options and to post the optees only, in accordance with their seniority in the rank, subject, *inter alia*, to the following conditions:

(a) They have a good record of service.

(b) They are not more than 52 years of age.

(c) They have not been posted to Nepal before.

(d) They are physically fit to serve in climatic conditions etc. of Nepal.

3. Officers of the rank of Assistant Engineers and above are posted, in accordance with their all-India seniority, and lower officers in accordance with their regional seniority. Junior Engineers of other Regions are, also now considered for posting in the ratio of 3 : 1 : 1 for Northern, Eastern and Western Regions, including Southern India.

4. Deputation to Iraq was not actually a deputation on a work entrusted to CPWD in Iraq. In reality, it was only a release of selected officers for temporary service in Iraq under Iraqi authorities in accordance with an understanding reached between India and Iraq. The selection was done by the Iraqi authorities themselves. Only initial screening was done by the CPWD; but the Iraqi authorities made the selection according to their own satisfaction and they wanted the candidates to be called according to their own convenience.

Separate cadre for Engineering Graduates at non-Gazetted level

2706. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state: (a) whether the C.P.W.D. was contemplating to create a cadre for Engineering Graduates at Non-Gazetted level with a separate higher pay scale so as to attract more graduates to join the department at this level with a view to increase the efficiency of the department;

(b) if so, whether the separate grade cadre has been created and if so, when and the outline of the created cadre grade; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in creating a separate cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARYA): (a) to (c). Various alternative in regard to the structuring of posts and qualifications at the Class III level are being considered but no decision has so far been taken.

मध्य प्रदेश में 'तवा' क्षेत्र में भूमि विकास-कार्य

2707. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'तवा' (मध्य प्रदेश) कैचमेंट का विस्तार मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और बेतूल जिलों तक है और क्या बेतूल जिले में काफी कार्य सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के लिए नियत राशि में से पहले ही से किया जा चुका है और क्या इस राशि को लघु सिंचाई कार्यों के उपयोग तक ही सीमित रखने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भूमि विकास कार्यों के लिए अन्य साधनों से धन जुटाना वांछनीय नहीं होगा ; और

(ग) क्या तवा कैचमेंट को नदी घाटी परियोजना में सम्मिलित किए जाने से तवा घाटी का सम्पूर्ण विकास अर्थात् लघु सिंचाई योजना की क्रियान्विति, भूमि संरक्षण तथा जल व्यवस्था की सारी योजना कार्यान्वित न हो सकेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) से (ग) : सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

खरीफ फसल के लिए ट्राम्बे से उर्वरक की उपलब्धता

2708. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछली खरीफ की फसल के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए ट्राम्बे से कुछ उर्वरक उपलब्ध किया था, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस व्यवस्था को इस वर्ष भी जारी रखने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के ट्राम्बे कारखाने के उत्पादन का एक बड़ा भाग कृषि क्षेत्र में प्रयोग के लिए निर्धारित किया जाता है । यद्यपि, खरीफ 1974 के दौरान इस कारखाने से भेजे गये उर्वरकों के संबंध में अलग से आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, तथापि, 1974–75 के पूरे वर्ष के दौरान इस कारखाने के कुल अनुमानित उत्पादन का लगभग 5 प्रतिशत ही औद्योगिक प्रयोग के लिए दिया गया था । इस प्रकार 1974–75 के खरीफ और रबी के दोनों मौसमों के लिए भारतीय उर्वरक निगम ट्राम्बे के अनुमानित कुल उत्पादन के लगभग 95 प्रतिशत का कृषि के उपयोग के लिए नियतन किया गया है । भारतीय उर्वरक निगम ट्राम्बे के उत्पादन के एक बड़े भाग का भविष्य में भी कृषि के लिए नियतन किया जाता रहेगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश में नयी सिंचाई परियोजना का प्रस्ताव

2709. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने किसी नयी सिंचाई परियोजना के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव हाल ही में केन्द्र को भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान निम्नलिखित नई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की रिपोर्ट भेजी है । इस विवरण में उनकी अनुमानित लागत और परिकल्पित लाभों को भी दिखाया गया है ।

स्कीम	अनुमानित लागत लाख रुपये में	सिंचाई लाभ '000 हेक्टेयरों में
1. महगांव टोला ताल	144.30	2.834
2. बानसागर (संशोधित)	17244.00	248.882
3. पार्जाखेडे	104.41	1.255

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों को आवास योजना सम्बन्धी परियोजना प्रतिवेदन

2710. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों के आवास की योजना की रूपरेखा मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को निर्धारित समय से पूर्व ही भेज दी थी ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार द्वारा बार-बार लिखने और स्मरण कराने के बाद भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने परियोजना प्रतिवेदन का अनुमोदन और उसका अनुदान स्वीकृत नहीं किया ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने की योजना केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में अक्तूबर, 1971 में आरम्भ की गई थी। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस योजना के अन्तर्गत परियोजना प्रस्तावों को केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1973 में प्रारम्भ के भेजना आरम्भ किया था।

(ख) और (ग) : 1973–74 वर्ष के दौरान 199.63 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की 1,34,496 आवास स्थलों की व्यवस्था के लिये राज्य सरकार के 73 परियोजना प्रस्तावों को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुमोदित किया था तथा इन परियोजनाओं के निष्पादन के लिए राज्य सरकार को 49.91 लाख रुपये दिए गये। 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से यह योजना राज्य क्षेत्र में हस्तांतरित कर दी गई है और 1974-75 के दौरान इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 50 लाख रुपये की राशि विशेष रूप से दी गई है।

नई दिल्ली में पानी के नलों का लगाया जाना

2711. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नयी दिल्ली—1 के क्षेत्र में नागरिकों और यात्रियों/पर्यटकों के लिए पानी के कितने नल लगाये गये हैं ;

(ख) इन में से कितने चालू हैं और कितने बन्द है ; और

(ग) इस व्यवस्था में सुधार किये जाने की क्या सम्भावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के क्षेत्र में यात्रियों/पर्यटकों के लिए 90 नल हैं।

(ख) सभी दस चालू हालत में हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Sale of Plots to Low and Middle Income Groups by D.D.A.

2712. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of **WORKS and HOUSING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has decided to sell 2,000

plots through allotment to low-income and middle income groups;

(b) at what rate Government propose to sell these plots and the number of instalments an allottee has to pay to clear the debt for plots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has decided to allot by draw of lots about 1950 plots to persons in the low income and middle income groups.

(b) The price to be charged, which will vary from locality to locality, is being considered and will be mentioned at the time of allotment.

पुनर्गठित गोरक्षा समिति के चेयरमैन को पेश किये गये प्रतिवेदन की प्रति ।

2713. **श्री स्वामी सहजानन्द जी** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व पुनर्गठित गोरक्षा समिति के सदस्य स्वामी योगेश्वर विदेही हरिजी महाराज ने समिति की अवधि पूरी होने से पूर्व समिति के अध्यक्ष को कोई प्रतिवेदन सरकार को भेजने हेतु पेश किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त प्रतिवेदन की प्रतियां संसद सदस्यों को उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी अथवा मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य देंगे ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) :

(क) जी हां । पुनर्गठित गोरक्षा समिति के सदस्य स्वामी योगेश्वर विदेही हरिजी महाराज ने समिति के अध्यक्ष को एक पत्र भेजा था जिसमें गोवंश की रक्षा के प्रश्न पर उन्होंने अपने विचार रखे थे । स्वामी जी ने यह पत्र सरकार को भेजने का अनुरोध किया था ।

(ख) चूंकि इस पत्र में समिति के केवल एक सदस्य के विचार दिए गए हैं और इसे समिति की रिपोर्ट नहीं कहा जा सकता अतः न तो सभा-पटल पर इसकी प्रतियां रखना, और न वक्तव्य देना ही आवश्यक समझा गया है ।

Piling up of Chemical Fertilizers in States

2714. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI SRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state: (a) whether in some of the States like Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, stocks of chemical fertilisers were piling up during September/October, 1974;

(b) if so, whether Government have tried to analyse the reasons for this; and

(c) what is the present position and what remedial measures are being contemplated and what instructions, if any, have been issued to State Governments to streamline the credit and procedural systems to facilitate off-take of fertilisers by farmers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Report regarding accumulation of fertiliser stocks in some States, including the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Haryana during the months of September/October, 1974 were received. There were no reports of this nature in respect of Andhra Pradesh or Punjab.

(b) The accumulation of stock in some of the States as mentioned above

was assessed as being due to a number of factors like natural calamities of drought and floods, increase in the prices of fertilisers, non-availability of adequate credit, internal distribution constraints in some States etc.

(c) With the start of the Rabi sowings, the off take of fertilisers is showing trends of recovery. However, Government of India in conjunction with State Governments have also taken a number of steps for arranging adequate financial and credit support and remove the difficulties in the internal distribution system.

Rise in Costs of Irrigation Projects due to Inter-State River Disputes

2715. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether unresolved inter-State river dispute and the non-utilisation of the irrigation potential have resulted in the rise of the costs of irrigation projects;

(b) if so, whether food production has also been affected as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, reasons for the delay in solving the inter-State river dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The cost of inter-State projects which could not be taken up because of disputes has gone up.

(b) The funds made available in the plans for irrigation projects have been fully utilised on undisputed projects and therefore food production has not been affected due to water disputes.

(c) All possible efforts are made to settle the differences by negotiations. In a few cases where this was not possible, tribunals have been set up to adjudicate the disputes.

Proposal to set up new Sugar Units in Cooperative Sector

2716. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the current boom in the world market for sugar, Government have a proposal to set up new sugar units in the cooperative sector;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether IDBI has declined to sanction financial assistance to new units; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor and the alternative source of finance sought for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Government have so far issued 43 licences for the establishment of new sugar factories in the Cooperative Sector against the Fifth-Year Plan target to increase production of sugar in the country, both for internal consumption as well as for exports.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Contract with Mexican Company for supply of Shrimp Trawlers

2717. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Mexican Company has contracted to supply half a dozen shrimp trawlers at a cost of Rs. 26 lakhs each when the prevailing world price of each such trawler is Rs. 32 lakhs;

(b) if so, when was the contract signed and what was the prevailing world price for each such trawler;

(c) whether the Mexican Government have banned sale of new trawlers and they are themselves buying new trawlers from other countries; and

(d) if so, whether specific steps are being taken to ensure that the firm does not supply second hand trawlers to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The import of trawlers was coordinated by Government to ensure the advantages of bulk purchase and also the supply of complete designs and shop drawings for construction of similar trawlers in India. The foreign shipyards were selected after a careful scrutiny of the technical and economic aspects. M|s. Astilleros Imesa, Mexico is one of the shipyards selected for the supply of 20 trawlers to Indian parties based on a model contract. There are four versions of the basic design with minor differences by way of additions|alterations in the equipment. The prices of the four versions are as follows:

Version 1	—Rs. 24.31 lakhs
Do 2	—Rs. 23.01 lakhs
Do 3	—Rs. 24.65 lakhs
Do 4	—Rs. 23.55 lakhs.

According to the requirements of the customers regarding equipments, the prices are subject to further adjustments.

There is no ruling world price as such for such trawlers. The prices differ from shipyard to shipyard.

(b) Separate contracts were signed on 4th September 1974 in New Delhi between two Indian parties and M|s Astilleros Imesa, Mexico City. The agreement between the Government and the shipyard for the supply of designs and shop drawings for the imported trawlers was also signed.

(c) It has been checked, and ensured by the Government that M/s. Astilleros Imesa has no difficulty in exporting trawlers to India. Further on receipt of a report that Mexican shipyards were committed to supply vessels for the Mexican fisheries programme and that licences were not being granted for exporting vessels to other countries, the matter was checked up with our Ambassador in Mexico and it has been clarified by him that the M/s. Astilleros Imesa will be allowed to fulfil their export programme.

(d) The contract specifically provides for building and delivering the trawlers. Trawlers of the dimensions prescribed by the Government are new and they are different from the traditional Mexican design. This precludes supply of second-hand trawlers. New trawlers shall have to be constructed. Provision has been made in the contract for inspection at various stages of construction by the buyer or his representative and for certification of the materials used for construction and the construction itself will be certified by the Classification Society. Government will also supervise the construction programme from time to time.

Procurement of Rice by Food Corporation of India during Kharif

2718. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether kharif grain is already procured;

(b) if so, what is the total procurement of rice made by Food Corporation of India so far; and

(c) what is the approximately total production of Kharif in this season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB

P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The current kharif marketing season 1974-75 has started from 1st November, 1974.

According to information available upto 28th November, 1974, a quantity of about 5.4 lakhs tonnes of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) has been procured in the country by all the public agencies. Out of this a quantity of 22,100 tonnes of rice and 2,13,400 tonnes of paddy was procured by the Food Corporation of India.

(c) Firm estimates of production of foodgrains in different States during the Kharif season this year would become available at the end of the current agricultural year, i.e. sometime in July-August, 1975. According to present indications, the production of Kharif foodgrains during the current Kharif season is likely to be lower than the level reached in 1973-74 primarily due to the erratic behaviour of monsoon.

Sports as Compulsory Subject in Schools

2719. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to have sports as compulsory subject in schools;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) in view of this, how many trained sports personnel are needed for the schools; and

(d) how many are there at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Education and sports being State subjects the matter falls within the purview of the State Governments. However, in a meeting of the State Ministers of Sports, Presidents of the State Sports Councils and President and Members of the All India Council of Sports held at New Delhi on 2nd and 3rd November, 1974, it was recommended that the State Governments should seriously consider the possibility of making Physical Education, Sports and Games compulsory at the school level, and making participation therein a pre-condition of eligibility in school examinations and for qualifying therein.

(c) and (d). Requirements of trained sports personnel, if the suggestion referred to above is implemented by the State Governments, would have to be worked out by them. Information regarding number of such personnel, at present employed in schools, is not readily available.

Proposal for Food Security Council at World Food Conference held at Rome

2720. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's proposal for constituting a food security council at the recent World Food Conference at Rome has been defeated;

(b) whether our representatives failed to evoke support from the developed countries; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to make available details of the proposal to interested nations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The proposal for the setting up of World Food Security Council, put forward by Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation evoked substantial support and sympathy at the World Food Conference. The World Food Council recommended by the Conference is largely on the lines suggested by India.

Central Assistance for Sei Diversion Project in Rajasthan

2721. SHRI N. K. SANGHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sei Diversion project which will cover the chronically drought affected districts of Jalore and Pali in Rajasthan to provide irrigation facilities to the area and augmenting drinking water resources to Jodhpur city is not progressing satisfactorily because of the paucity of funds;

(b) whether according to plans the work is scheduled to be completed by 1976-77; and

(c) if so, whether any Central assistance will be given to meet the financial requirements of the project so that it can be completed in time and if so, the nature of decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRCULTURE AND IRRGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The work on the scheme is already in an advanced stage of construction and there is no indication from the State Government about its unsatisfactory progress on account of paucity of funds.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Irrigation is a State subject and Irrigation projects are implemented by State Governments within the frame-work of their developmental plans. Central assistance to States is being provided in the form of block loans and grants not related to any individual scheme, group of schemes, or head of development.

Proposal for Pilot Schemes for Crop Insurance of Selected Crops

2722. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have in a proposal sponsored jointly by them and the General Insurance Corporation asked the State Governments to introduce more pilot schemes for crop insurance for selected crop in selected areas; and

(b) the crop insurance schemes operating at present in various States and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India and the General Insurance Corporation have taken up with the State Governments the question of introducing pilot schemes for selected crops in selected areas on the lines of crop insurance scheme in operation in Baroda district of Gujarat State in respect of H-4 cotton. The State Governments have been requested to identify the crops and areas suitable for the introduction of the pilot scheme and also to locate appropriate collaborating agencies which can provide the infrastructural support.

2. At present 4 pilot schemes for cotton, one each in Gujarat and Maharashtra and two in Tamil Nadu are in operation. Apart from this, two schemes for ground-nut are in operation in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat State. Results of the cotton schemes for the current year would be available after harvest early next year. Only the Gujarat cotton scheme was in operation in the previous years and their results are as under:—

Year	*Net premium* (Rs.)	*Claims paid* (Rs.)
1st year	16,859	18,189
2nd year	16,216	5,32,411

Extension of terms of National Commission on Agriculture

2723. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terms of the National Commission of Agriculture has been further extended by ten months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes Sir, upto 30-6-1975.

(b) A note giving reasons for extension of the term of the Commission is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8623/74].

"National Service for Youth"

2724. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conceived a comprehensive and integrated plan for compulsory national service for the youth of the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) The Government had considered in 1968 a comprehensive proposal to make it obligatory on all the university/college students to join one of the three streams of the National Service Scheme, the National Cadet Corps or the National Sports Organisation. Owing to constraints of financial resources however, these schemes currently operate on a voluntary basis, but together are intended to cover as large a number of student youth as possible. Meanwhile Nehru Yuvak Kendras, designed to provide opportunities of community service for student as well as non-student youth, are being set up in various districts of the country.

Governments have also under consideration a scheme of National Volunteer Service under which opportunities for national service will be provided to new graduates.

Conference of State Education and Sports Ministers and Secretaries of State Sports Councils

2725. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent Conference of State Education and Sports Ministers and Secretaries of State Sports Councils made a number of recommendations to the Central Government;

(b) the important recommendations made by the Conference and the reaction of the Government in regard thereto; and

(c) whether any programme for action based on the recommendations of the Conference is being formulated and if so the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Education and Sports being State subjects the matter falls within the purview of the State Governments. A meeting of State Sports Ministers, Presidents of the State Sports Councils, President and Members of the All India Council of Sports was held at New Delhi on the 2nd and 3rd November, 1974. The programmes and activities of the State Governments, State Sports

Councils in the fields of Physical Education, Sports and Games were reviewed. Measures to broad-base these activities at the grass root level were discussed and the following broad conclusions were arrived at:—

(1) With a view to broad-basing sports and games from the grass root level upwards, each of the State Governments| State Sports Councils should undertake to involve around 1500 youth in active sports, in each Block, thus ensuring the participation of about 80 lakhs of youngmen and women. This programme should be given the top-most priority in the plans of the State Governments for promotion of sports.

Games popular in the local areas and also those which do not involve much expenditure on the purchase of equipment etc. or on the creation of new physical facilities should be given preference. Proper training and coaching of young people in the various sports and games should be given the highest priority and the services of coaches provided under the National Coaching Scheme and the Nehru Yuvak Kendras should be fully utilised.

(2) The State Governments would take urgent action to activize the State Sports Councils, and constitute these State Sports Councils where they do not exist, so that these Councils play a meaningful role in the development of sports and games and effective coordination of the activities in this field in collaboration with the State Sports Association.

3. It was agreed that the State Governments and State Sports Councils would adhere to the guidelines circulated vide the Ministry's letter dated 9th April, 1974 in respect of the grant of financial and other assistance to State Sports Associations.

4. The State Governments would seriously consider the possibility of making physical education, sports and games compulsory of the school level, and making participation therein a precondition for eligibility in school examinations and for qualifying therein.

5. The State Governments and State Sports Councils would formulate programmes of sports competitions district-wise for women during 1975, as a part of the celebrations of the International Women's year.

Emphasis will be on sports involving comparatively less expenditure, in respect of those games which are more popular amongst women.

(6) The State Governments would take suitable steps including enactment of legislation as necessary, for the preservation and improvement of open spaces in urban and rural areas for play-fields.

(7) The State Governments and the State Sports Councils would draw up a plan for provision of basic physical facilities like playfields, utility stadia, gymnasia, swimming pools etc., in areas where such facilities were lacking. The State Governments would ensure that these projects are carefully selected in order of local priorities, and undertake to complete them within the shortest possible time, so that public funds from the State and Central Governments are properly utilised. The State Governments and State Sports Councils agreed in this connection to maximise utilisation of the offer of Central financial assistance for provision of such facilities. The Government of India would consider the suggestion for enhancement of the quantum of assistance under various categories of the scheme for financial support to State Sports Councils.

(8) The State Sports Councils and the Nehru Yuvak Kendras will cooperate with each other in drawing up and implementing programmes for organising of sports events at the grass root levels.

(9) The State Sports Councils would avail of the opportunity to organise matches in their States for

visiting foreign teams under bilateral Cultural Exchange Programmes with friendly countries.

(10) State Governments will consider providing suitable incentives to all such sportsmen and women who have achieved distinction of national| international sports.

(11) The meeting expressed the hope that the State Sports Councils, States Sports Associations, the All India Council of Sports and the National Sports Federations|Associations, would co-operate fully with each other in the promotion and furtherance of sports and games in the country.

2. The State Governments have been requested to initiate suitable action in the light of the above recommendations. The progress of implementation would be watched by this Ministry.

फरीदाबाद की नई कालोनी में सरकारी प्रैस कर्मचारियों के मकानों का निर्माण और नलकूपों का लगाया जाना

2726. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरीदाबाद स्थित भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय के कर्मचारियों के लिए बन रही नई कालोनी में कितने मकानों का निर्माण हो रहा है ;

(ख) यह कालोनी कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जाएगी तथा कर्मचारियों को मकानों का आवंटन कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या इस नई कालोनी में एक नलकूप लगाया जा रहा है जिसका पानी पुरानी तथा नई कालोनी में भी सप्लाई किया जायेगा तथा यह कब तक लग जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) 300

(ख) निर्माण कार्य के सितम्बर, 1975 तक पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है तथा इसके बाद पात्र कर्मचारियों को आवंटन किया जायेगा ।

(ग) इस नई कालोनी में एक नलकूप लगाया जा रहा है जो केवल इस कालोनी को ही पानी सप्लाई करेगा । इस नलकूप के अतिरिक्त पानी के द्वारा पुरानी कालोनी की जल सप्लाई को बढ़ाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकानों का आवंटन

2727. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली में मकान आवंटित करने का है ;

(ख) क्या यह योजना अन्य नगरों में लागू की जाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इस संबंध में क्या नियम हैं ।

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) निवर्तमान सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली में फ्लैट आवंटन करने के संबंध में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की एक योजना है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, फरीदाबाद के मुअत्तिल कर्मचारी

2728. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, फरीदाबाद के कितने कर्मचारी मुअत्तिल हैं और कितने समय से ;

(ख) क्या अनेक कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध वर्षों से हो रही जांच अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है और ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और कितने समय से उन्हें न्याय से वंचित रखा गया है ;

(ग) क्या श्रेणी दो, तीन तथा चार के कर्मचारियों पर लागू होने वाले वर्तमान आचरण नियम 1965 में सुधार किया जा रहा है अथवा विभागीय जांच के लिये संशोधित नियम बनाये जा रहे हैं और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जब कि इस विषय पर राष्ट्रीय परिषद् में बार-बार विचार हो चुका है ; और

(घ) वर्तमान आचरण नियमों के अनुसार श्रेणी, दो तीन, और चार के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में विभागीय जांच कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिये कम से कम और ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितना समय निर्धारित है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया): (क) इस समय विभिन्न तिथियों से 7 कर्मचारी निलम्बित हैं जैसा कि सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिखाया गया है ।

[Placed in library *See No.* 8624/74].

(ख) 32 ऐसी जांचें अभी पूर्ण नहीं हुई हैं । जांचें आरम्भ किए जाने की तिथियों सहित एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है

[Placed in library *See No.* 8624/74].

(ग) केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (आचरण) नियम, 1964 एक ऐसी नियमावली है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की सभी श्रेणियों के आचरण को विनियमित करती हैं । सरकारी कर्मचारियों के दुराचरण की विभागीय जांच करने हेतु प्रक्रिया की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण नियन्त्रण तथा अपील) नियम, 1965 में की गई है । केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (आचरण), नियम 1964 का संशोधन करने के लिये संयुक्त परामर्शदात्री तन्त्र के अधीन गठित राष्ट्रीय परिषद् में स्टाफ की ओर से दिए गए कतिपय सुझावों पर उक्त परिषद की एक समिति विचार कर रही है । जहां तक केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण नियन्त्रण तथा अपील) नियम, 1965 का सम्बन्ध है, इनसे उत्पन्न कतिपय मामलों पर राष्ट्रीय परिषद् में चर्चा हुई थी तथा परिषद् के निर्णयों के आधार पर, जहां कहीं आवश्यक था, उचित आदेश जारी किये जा चुके हैं ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण, नियन्त्रण तथा अपील) नियम, 1965 में विभागीय जांच को पूर्ण करने के लिये कोई न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम समय सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है । विभाग को जांच की कार्यवाही शीघ्र करने के लिए कहा गया है ।

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका में प्राथमिक स्कूल अध्यापकों के पद

2729. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :**
श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में इस समय कुल कितने शिक्षक कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इन स्कूलों में केवल 649 स्थायी पद हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा चलाए जा रहे प्राथमिक स्कूलों/मिडिल स्कूलों के प्राथमिक खण्डों में, इस समय सहायक अध्यापकों के 903 पद तथा प्राथमिक खण्डों से सम्बद्ध मुख्य अध्यापकों के 60 पद हैं।

(ख) स्थायी पदों की कुल संख्या 643 है। नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 1975 में और अधिक अस्थायी पद स्थायी पदों में बदले जाने हैं।

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के स्कूलों के समय

2730. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :**

क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के एक पारी वाले स्कूलों में स्कूल का समय सर्दी के मौसम में 10 बजे से 4 बजे तक रहता है जब कि दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली नगर निगम के सभी प्राइमरी स्कूलों में कार्य 5 घंटे से अधिक नहीं होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले को लेकर अध्यापकों में व्यापक रोष को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा **संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव)** : (क) शीतकाल में नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के एकल पारी के स्कूलों का समय प्रातः 10.00 बजे से 3.45 तक का है। दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा चलाए गए एकल पारी के स्कूल 5 घंटे से अधिक नहीं लगते हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन में पृथक् प्राथमिक स्कूल नहीं हैं। तथापि, शिक्षा निदेशालय द्वारा शीतकाल में दिन की पारी के स्कूल में उच्चतर माध्यमिक तथा माध्यमिक स्कूलों के लिए निम्नलिखित समय निर्धारित किया गया है :—

प्रातः 10 बजे से सायं 3.45 तक
अथवा
प्रातः 8 बजे से दोपहर 1.45 तक

(ख) स्कूल समय के मामले की नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

Tube-Wells Drilled in Gujarat

2731. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new tube-wells drilled during the year 1973-74 in Gujarat State, District-wise; and

(b) the number proposed to be drilled during the year 1974-75 in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) The Central Ground Water Board drilled 19 exploratory wells, 5 observation holes and 11 production wells in the State of Gujarat during 1973-74. A statement giving the sites and Districts where these bores have been drilled is attached. During 1974-75 the Central Ground Water Board propose to drill 5 exploratory wells, 10 observation holes, 2 slim holes and 24 production wells in Gujarat.

Information in respect of tubewells drilled by the Government of Gujarat is being collected and would be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

I. *Exploratory wells*

Site	District
1. Panali	Kutch
2. Lexamipur I	"
3. Laxamipur II	"
4. Khirsara I	"
5. Khirsara II	"
6. Timbarwa	Baroda
7. Kothi	Baroach
8. Kia	"
9. Charasna I	Mehsana
10. Khimyana	"
11. Charasana II	"
12. Khorada I	"
13. Kohrada II	"
14. Vegrol	Banaskantha
15. Jadavpur	Surendranagar
16. Panchasar	Mehasna
17. Lakhapar	Cutch
18. Rampursurva	"
19. Alimbir	Baroda

II. *Observation holes*

1. Laxamipur III	Cutch
2. Khirsara I	"
3. Khirsara II	"
4. Kamliwara	Mehsana
5. Charasana	"

III. *Production wells*

1. Mahudi	Mehsana
2. Sarwal	"
3. Dhanpura	"
4. Piludra	"
5. Karoda	"
6. Boleru	"
7. Ghansma	"
8. Pali	"
9. Balia	"
10. Bamenwa	"
11. Anodia	"

Seminar on Irrigation

2732. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on Irrigation has suggested Government acquisition of part of agricultural lands from the beneficiaries of irrigation projects to rehabilitate displaced persons from the project areas and help economically weaker sections;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) whether some progress in this regard has been made in the State of Karnataka and if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Such a suggestion is understood to have been made at a Seminar organised by the Institute for Social and Economic Change and Indian Society of Agricultural Economics at Bangalore in October, 1974. The final report of the Seminar is awaited.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up of a Committee to write History of I.N.A.

2733. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to write a history of I.N.A.;

(b) if so, names of the persons entrusted to write such a history and the criteria adopted for this choice;

(c) the nature, objective and scope of the proposed work; and

(d) when the work is expected to be completed?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). No such Committee has been appointed by the Government. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare had, however, proposed to the Indian Council of Historical Research to prepare an authentic documented history of the Indian National Army in connection with the 25th anniversary of India's Independence. The Editorial Board constituted by the Council observed in its meeting held on October 20, 1972, that considerable written material was already available on the various aspects of the history of the Indian National Army. A new effort to write the history of I.N.A. would be justified only if new sources were to be tapped and a new orientation given. The Board felt that it would be more useful if sources relating to revolutionary activities that took place outside India for India's Independence during the period 1905—1947 were compiled and made available. On the advice of the Board, the Council has taken up the preparation of such sources in two parts, the first relating to the period 1905—1927 and second to the period 1927—1947. While the first volume is complete, the second volume is also almost complete.

Revision of Lay-out Plan of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society

2734. SHRI NARENDER SINGH BISHT:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to revise the lay-out plan of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society to carve out more plots by having all plots of all most the same size with a view to accommodate maximum number of members, teachers or non-teachers who have put in their life earnings in the Society, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is proposed to release some additional land to the Society with a view to accommodate all persons enrolled as members till March, 1974 and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Consideration of the lay-out plan of the Delhi School Teachers' Co-operative House Building Society has been withheld pending enquiry into the affairs of the Society and final fixation/realisation of the premium for the land allotted to it. A decision regrading the number of plots to be carved out will be taken after the strength of the valid membership of the Society is determined.

(b) No, Sir.

Target and procurement of foodgrains during Kharif

2735. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission for the procurement of Kharif crops;

(b) whether the Government are expected to achieve the target and the grains procured so far; and

(c) what steps have been taken to gear up the machinery so that there is no distress sales by the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHNIDE): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Prices Commission have recommended a procurement target of 5 million tonnes of rice and 1.5 million tonnes of corse cereals for 1974-75 Kharif. While it is too early to indicate the likely achievement, an all-out efforts are being made to procure the maximum quantity of kharif foodgrains.

The quantities of kharif grains procured as per reports received upto 28th November, 1974 are:

	('000 tonnes)
(i) Rice (Including paddy in terms of rice	540.5
(ii) Kharif coarse-grains	22.5

(c) In the context of present price situation the question to distress sale by the farmers will not normally arise. The procurement agencies, however, have made adequate arrangements for purchase of all foodgrains offered for sale at the procurement prices.

India's suggestions during World Food Conference

2736. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India also attended the World Food Conference in Rome on 5th November, 1974;

(b) if so, whether India suggested for setting up a Food Security Council to evolve a World Food Policy;

(c) if so, whether this proposal was welcomed and supported by many countries; and

(d) what were the other suggestions made and the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir, the proposal evoked careful consideration at the Conference. The World Food Council recommended by the World Food Conference is largely on the lines suggested by India.

(d) Three preparatory meetings for developing the agenda for the World Food Conference had been held prior to the holding of the Conference and India had participated actively in these discussions. At the World Food Conference, India along with certain other countries sponsored several resolutions on topics such as scientific water management, irrigation, drainage and flood control, International Fund for Agricultural Development, achievement of a desirable balance between population and food supply and improving food security in 1975 and 1976. The substantive parts of these resolutions were by and large accepted. In addition, resolutions were also adopted on a number of other subjects, the important ones being the need and external assistance for increasing food production in developing countries, building fertiliser production capacity and providing fertiliser supplies to developing countries, intensification of food and agricultural research, extension and training, policies and programmes to improve nutrition, world soil charter and land capability assessment, involvement of women in food production, establishment of global information and early warning system of food and agriculture, an improved policy for food aid and international trade to related to food and other products.

भारत सरकार के मंत्रियों और श्रेणी एक के अधिकारियों तथा लोक सभा के सदस्य को दी जाने वाली आवास सुविधाओं में भेदभाव

2737. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या निर्माण

और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रियों और श्रेणी 1 के अधिकारियों को उपलब्ध आवास सुविधाओं और उनके आवासों के रख-रखाव पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या लोक सभा के सदस्यों के आवासों पर अपेक्षाकृत कम ध्यान दिया जाता है हालांकि उनसे किराया लिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या मंत्रियों और श्रेणी एक के अधिकारियों की आवश्यकताओं पर तत्काल ध्यान दिये जाने का कारण यह है कि उन्हें दण्ड देने की शक्ति प्राप्त है जो लोक सभा सदस्यों के पास नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया): (क) मंत्रियों की लोक हित में कार्य सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को छोड़कर मंत्रियों अथवा श्रेणी-1 के अधिकारियों के मकानों पर कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Malnutrition among people of poorer section of society

2738. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that malnutrition is endemic throughout the country;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to provide animal protein in the diet of the poorers section of the society; and

(c) whether there is adequate supply of food grains among the starving poorer section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) It is known that there is malnutrition in the poorer sections of the population.

(b) The Government's programmes for the development of animal husbandry poultry, fisheries, piggery and dairy products are *inter alia* aimed at increasing the availability of animal protein.

(c) Distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops/ration shops at fixed prices is being arranged by the State Governments for meeting the reasonable requirements of the vulnerable and poorer section of the population.

Demand of eggs, meat and milk during Fifth Plan

2739. DR. SARDISH ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IIRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that as against the projected annual demand of 125,000 million eggs, 646 million kg. meat and 51.26 million litres of milk in the Fifth Plan, the current availability is only 800 million eggs, 370 million kg. meat and 25.86 million litres of milk;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in regard thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to reach the goal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the large gap between the demand and availability of eggs, meat and milk in the country. According to exercises done by the National Commission on Agriculture, the total annual requirements in 1981 of eggs would be 12.500 million and of milk 51.26 million tonnes. The demand for meat in 1979 is estimated to be of the order of 646 million kgs.

The current availability is estimated to be of the order of 7,700 million eggs, 23.2 million tonnes of milk and 370 million kg. of meat.

(b) and (c). A number of production-oriented programmes have been initiated to increase the production and availability of major livestock products such as milk, eggs, and meat. The major milk production programmes include massive cross-breeding of local cattle with high yielding exotic breeds, augmentation of feed and fodder resources, effective health coverage, expanded marketing facilities supported by extension and incentive prices for the produce. A programme of cross-breeding for production of dual purpose sheep for increasing mutton yield has also been taken up. For commercial production of eggs, improved strains of high producing laying birds of poultry are also being developed and propagated.

A level of production of 28.6 million tonnes of milk and 12,440 million of eggs is targetted for 1978-79, the terminal year of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Fund for Shyamlal College, Delhi

2740. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governing body of Shyamlal College Delhi has approached the University Grants Commission for funds to disburse the salary of teachers;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto; and

(c) what is the criteria of releasing funds to the Colleges and Universities from U.G.C.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not rise.

(c) The Commission gives development grants to both the Central and State Universities and Colleges and maintenance grants to Central Universities and Colleges of Delhi University. The development grants are released on the basis of a progress report submitted by the Universities/Colleges indicating the actual expenditure incurred on a project and their further requirements.

Maintenance grants to Central Universities are generally released in four quarterly instalments. The first instalment is, however, released in two parts—the first being 1/12th of the total grant and the second being 1/6th, in the months of April and May respectively. The remaining three quarterly instalments are released in the months of June, September and December.

Maintenance grants to Colleges of Delhi University are generally released in four equal instalments. The first instalment is released in April after receipt of the audited accounts of the College for the last but one year. The second instalment is released in the last week of June. The third instalment is released in October after the receipt of the revised estimates and the statement of income and expenditure from April 1, to September 30 for the year. The final instalment is released in January after receipt of an advance copy of the audited accounts of the previous year.

Food Imports from Sweden

2741. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sweden have agreed to supply foodgrains to India;

(b) if so, the amount of foodgrains likely to be supplied this year; and

(c) the main features of the agreement concluded for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The possibility of obtaining a limited quantity of wheat

from Sweden is being explored, but no specific agree ment has so far been reached.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shortfall in Kharif Production in Orissa

2742. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the shortfall in Kharif production in Orissa; and

(b) whether Central Government propose to compensate for the balance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Firm estimates of production for 1974-75 would become available sometime in July-August, 1975. However, according to present reports, due to deficiency in rainfall, production of kharif foodgrains may not attain the level reached last year.

With a view to meeting the situation, the State Government has intensified the Rabi production programme, duly supported by a programme of distribution of foodgrains through the fair price shops. In addition, to i mprove availability of foodgrains in the market, despatch of about 32,000 tonnes of wheat from Punjab has also been permitted, on trade account.

Small canals in Bihar during Fifth Plan

2743. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many small canals are proposed to be constructed in Bihar during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) how many canals are still to be completed which have been carried over from Third and Fourth Plans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Every irrigation scheme, major or medium, envisages construction of big and small canals of various capacities such as main canals, branch canals, distributaries, minors, sub-minors, water courses and field channels.

Fifth Plan of Bihar has not yet been finalised. However, the Government of Bihar have included 21 major and 35 medium new irrigation schemes in their draft Fifth Plan. 10 major and 14 medium irrigation schemes are also continuing from previous Plans. All these schemes involve construction of big and small canals of various capacities.

Museum theft

2744. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many Museums under Central Government theft had taken place where the officials or concerned people were found to be responsible;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any investigation to that direction and if so, findings thereof;

(c) what measures Government have taken to curb this or tighten the security in these museums; and

(d) in total how many idols, and antique pieces are missing from all these museums in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P.

YADAV): In a theft of 14 miniature paintings, which took place in May, 1972, from Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, one of the employees was alleged to be involved and a case against him has been filed in the court.

2. In the recent case of theft of 16 stone-sculptures from the Indian Museum, Calcutta, in September, 1974, the police took into custody 13 persons, of whom 6 were Darwans of the Museum. The police investigations are in progress.

MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS IN THE MUSEUMS:

3. Government appointed a Committee in 1968 to review the working of the Central Museums and to make recommendations, among other things, for improving the security arrangements in these museums as well as in the museum maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India. The recommendations of the Committee are being implemented within the limitations of the funds available, and the important steps taken by Government to strengthen security measures in this regard are summarised below:—

(i) A Security Officer has been appointed in each of the Central Museum and additional staff has been provided for watch and ward duties;

(ii) Armed police guards have been provided in the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, and efforts are also being made to make similar arrangements for the National Museum, New Delhi.

(iii) Windows, doors and other points of entry in these museums have been provided with grills, and ventilators, drainage and water-pipes have been covered with barbed wire;

(iv) Tell-tale clocks and alarm systems have been installed;

(v) Senior officers of the museums have been made responsible for opening and closing of the galleries and for making surprise checks;

(vi) Provision of strong-rooms for the more valuable collections is being made in the Central Museums;

(vii) Show-cases are being provided with locks;

(viii) Necessary alterations in the galleries have been carried out to eliminate possible hiding places;

(ix) Wherever necessary, compound walls are being provided for better security.

4. Certain other steps have also been taken to generally strengthen security measures and check thefts of antiques, statues, rare manuscripts, etc., from museums and the more important of these are:—

(i) In-service training has been given to Customs staff so that they may be able to detect antiques where efforts are made to smuggle them out of India; officers of the Archaeological Survey of India have also been posted at important air and sea ports at Calcutta, Bombay, and Delhi;

(ii) Systematic photographic documentation of museum objects in the Central Museums is in progress and States have been requested to carry out similar documentation of antiquities; and

(iii) State Governments have been requested to provide police guards at selected museums under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India.

DETAILS OF OBJECTS STOLEN OR FOUND MISSING:

5. The details of art objects which were stolen or found missinng from the Central Museums and the museums maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India are given below:—

Sl. No.	Date of theft	Description of object stolen/missing.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
I. *National Museum, New Delhi.*			
(i)	March, 1965	A small wooden ornamental piece of Apsara.	The object remained unrecovered.
(ii)	4th March 1967	120 pieces of anthropological specimen consisting of Silver and Gold Jewellery.	The theft remained untraced.
(iii)	25th/26th August, 1968	125 items of Jewellery and 32 gold coins.	All items, except 18 items of jewellery and 32 gold coins, traced.
(iv)	15th November, 1973	41 Silver coins.	One coin remained untraced.
II. *Indian Museum, Calcutta.*			
(i)	20th May, 1967	One Miniature Painting	The painting remained untraced.
(ii)	12th September, 1974	16 pieces of stone-sculptures	All sculptures recovered.
III. *Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabd.*			
(i)	9th February, 1971	A manicure box	Article remained untraced.
(ii)	29th May, 1972	14 miniature paintings	11 paintings recovered.
(iii)	4th July, 1974	An Ivory figure	Article remained untraced.
IV. *Archaeological Museums*			
(i)	1961 and 1962	16 bronze idols were stolen from Archaeological Museum at Nalanda, Bihar.	One bronze figure was recovered.
(ii)	October, 1966	One idol of Buddha was stolen from Archaeological Museum at Sarnath	The object remained untraced.

Sunflower Cultivation

2745. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken any large scale programme of sunflower cultivation;

(b) if so, the acres to be planted/ likely to be planted this year;

(c) whether Rumania, France and other countries have agreed to supply improved seeds;

(d) whether any of our universities have been specialising in producing suitable seeds for this purpose; and

(e) the results of their efforts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is targetted to take up the cultivation of Sun-flower over an area of 4.75 lakh ha. during 1974-75 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Sunflower.

(c) Rumania have supplied a few varieties and hybrids which have been tried in selected regions of the country. Based on their performance a variety "Ramson Record" has been selected as a variety suitable for our conditions and the seeds of which are being multiplied for large scale cultivation.

Conclusive evidence could not be obtained about the Sunflower hybrids since the trials with them have to go on for some more time and obtaining of hybrid seeds every time from Rumania was a limiting factor. Recently, in the Indo-Rumanian Joint Commission meeting held at Bucharest from 16th to 21st September, 1974 an agreement was concluded to set up a joint venture between India and Rumania for the production of hybrid sunflower seeds in India on commercial scale with a view not only to meet the Indian demands, but also to export to outside countries interested in sunflower hybrids. As a preliminary steps, it is necessary to try out the Rumania hybrids in different agro-ecological zones in India to establish their adaptability and also to identify the most suitable region for their commercial production. For this Romania agreed to supply hybrid seeds for trial purposes. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is now organising extensive trials with these hybrids through the All India Coordinated Research Project for oilseeds Improvement. Arrangements are also being made for the import of hybrid seed from Rumania for trial purpose. France is also an important country from the point of view of sunflower cultivation. But we have no varieties or strains introduced from France.

(d) and (e). There are four major research centres set up under the Oilseeds Project: (1) Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, (2) University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore (3) Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Digraj, and (4) Punjab Rao Krishi Vidypeeth, Akola.

At Akola, in addition to a main centre for research on crop production and crop protection problems, a seed Technology Unit has also been located.

The main objective of these centres is, in addition to conduct research on the problems limiting production, breed new varieties and produce nucleus seeds of the already released varieties.

Seed production in sunflower is a specialised job since it is a highly crosspollinated crop and unless the quality characteristics and purity problems are very meticulously handled, it will be difficult to maintain high standards both in respect of grain yield as well as the oil percentage of the seed. So a four tier seed production programme has been developed and implemented. It involves the production of seed in four stages: 'Super-elite' 'elite', certified and commercial. Following this technique, a total of four tonnes of 'super elite' seed has been produced from Coimbatore, Bangalore, Kanpur, Digraj and Akola centres of selected varieties. This seed has been handed over now to the National Seed Corporation to organise further stages of multiplication.

In addition to testing the imported seeds and commercialising the adapted ones, indigenous efforts has also been intensified to breed new varieties within the country at Coimbatore, Bangalore, Digraj and Akola. The material developed in these centres under the Oilseeds Project is under various stages of experimentation.

Check over prices and distribution of baby food

2746. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an acute shortage of baby foods;

(b) whether the Government are exercising any check over the prices and distribution of these foods; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Shortage of Baby Food has been reported from some parts of the country.

(b) and (c). There is no Statutory control on prices or distribution of milk foods. However, manfacturers of this product take Government's concurrence before increasing prices.

Discussions on sugar exports

2747. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussions were held between the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Commerce Ministry in the matter of sugar exports;

(b) whether the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry drew the attention of the Commerce Ministry to the adverse impact on internal prices of extraordinarily large exports;

(c) whether the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry has formulated plans for increasing production both to bring down prices and increase exports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Discussions between the two Ministries and also other Ministries concerned take place frequently as and when necessary to discuss matters relating to sugar exports. The need for maximising sugar exports in the context of the prevailing highly attractive prices in world market so as to earn the much-needed foreign exchange for importing more essential items, such as, foodgrains fertilizers, petroleum products etc. consistent with ensuring minimum availability for internal consumption is kept in view.

(c) and (d). Following long term and short term measures have been taken by the Government for increasing production both to bring down prices and increase exports:—

(i) The statutory minimum cane price has been increased this year.

(ii) Partial control policy which enables the sugar factories to pay actually a higher cane price to cane growers so as to with-stand competition from gur and khandsari producers, in getting adequate cane for increased production is being continued.

(iii) Sugar factories are required statutorily from this year to share 50 per cent of their excess realisation from sale of 'free' sugar with the cane growers by way of additional cane price.

(iv) Excise Duty relates have been allowed to sugar factories for crushing early and late in the season to increase sugar production.

(v) The difficulties of the existing factories to crush according to their installed capacity are being identified and steps are taken in consultation with the State Governments and the industry to increase production.

(vi) The difficulties in the establishment of newly licensed factories according to schedule are being tackled appropriately.

(vii) Possibilities of production of sugar from beet are under consideration of the Government.

(viii) Long term measures for improvement in the quality and quantity of cane for increasing production of sugar are also under consideration of the Government.

Delay in allotment of houses to industrial employees

2748. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn by an MLA from Maharashtra to the difficulties and hardships which the industrial employees are facing as a result of the delay in the allotment of houses to these workers;

(b) whether it is a fact that when these industrial workers registered themselves, they fell within the prescribed income group and were therefore entitled to allotment of houses, and that because of the delay and the increase in money wages in the interval they are no longer entitled to these allotments;

(c) whether in view of the rapid rate of inflation, the Government would raise the income limit for industrial workers to Rs. 500/-; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not raising the income limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from various quarters in regard to difficulties being experienced by some industrial workers in securing allotment of houses built under the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community, as a result of rise in their wages after registration for allotment.

(c) and (d). The question of enhancing the income limit of eligibility for initial allotment of houses built under the Scheme is being examined by a High Level Committee of Ministers.

Standing Committee of C.A.B.E.

2749. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been resolved to set up Standing Committees of the Central Advisory Board of Education; on certain specific matters;

(b) if so, whether these Committees have been constituted; and

(c) if so, the names and the composition of these committees?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Committees are yet to be constituted.

Irrigation potential of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat

2750. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state what is the irrigation potential of the three States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): Irrigation potential created by major, medium and minor irrigation projects at the end of the 5th Plan in the three States is as under:—

	Million hectares
Maharashtra	2.22
Karnataka	1.78
Gujarat	1.90

River Waters as Central Subject

2751. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the irrigation potential of a State is a factor in the apportionment of river waters in the case of inter-State rivers; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to take suitable steps to make the subject of all rivers in this country and waters therein as a Central Subject?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Irrigation potential of a State in an Inter-State river basin is one of the factors considered in the apportionment of the water of such a river basin.

(b) The implications involved in making "Water" as a Central subject and the consistent constitutional amendments required are under study.

Interest of Indian fishermen against organized monopolies in fishing

2752. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the various steps being taken to protect the interests of Indian fishermen on the coast of India against the encroachment of organised monopolies into the mechanical deep sea fishing; and

(b) whether the Ministry of Agriculture is consulted at the time of clearance under MRTP Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) It is proposed to empower State Governments to demarcate areas of operation for non-mechanised boats, mechanised boats and larger fishing vessels. The suggestion is under consideration of Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Percentage of quarters provided to Government servants

2753. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of quarters provided by the Government to the Government servants, class-wise;

(b) the basis of allotment—first come first served or any other basis; and

(c) the average waiting period before a Government servant gets his allotment of quarter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Against a total demand of 98.891 residential units in Delhi|New Delhi, there are only 41,079 units as on 1st October, 1974 and the overall percentage of satisfaction is 41.5. Percentage of satisfaction, type-wise, for entitled types is as under:—

Type I	47.8
Type II	38.5
Type III	34.5
Type IV	49.7
Type V	34.5
Type VI	38.3
Type VII	28.5
Type VIII	14.3

(b) The basis of allotment is the date of priority, which is reckoned from the date an officer has been in service (for Types I to IV), or the date from which an officer draws emoluments relevant to a particular type (for types V and above).

(c) Allotment of accommodation in the general pool in Delhi|New Delhi depends on the availability of residential units in different types. The average waiting period before a Government servant gets a quarter allotted cannot be assessed as the applications are invited on a restricted basis in view of the shortage of accommodation in the general pool.

New Rice Milling Technology

2754. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new rice milling technology which will result in higher out-turn of rice and utilisation of bran for making edible oil has been perfected and is ready for implementation;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The adoption of improved milling technology with a view to securing higher out-turn of rice and better quality bran has already been made incumbent on rice mills consisting of more than one ruler, sheller-cum-huller and shellers, as provided under Rule 3(3) of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959, as amended in 1970. The Rules provide that within a period of three years and in exceptional cases within five years, the mills consisting of more than one huller will not be allowed to use huller or de-husking paddy and would be required to instal either a under-runner sheller and a paddy separator or rubber roll sheller alongwith a paddy cleaner and a paddy separator for such purposes. If the unit is a sheller-cum-huller type and the sheller unit consists of under-runner sheller with paddy separater, the unit shall instal a rubber roll sheller with a paddy clearner and paddy separator. Under these Rules the huller can be utilised only for polishing of rice and not for dehusking paddy. Likewise sheller type mills, the sheller equipment is to be replaced within the above period by a rubber roller fitted with paddy cleaner and paddy separator.

The State Governments are taking vigorous action for implementing these provisions.

Help by Banks in procurement of foodgrains

2755. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be peased to state:

(a) whether banks have been asked by the R.B.I. to finance the food procurement in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Ministry has approached these banks to help all the Government agencies to procure the foodgrains;

(c) whether any suggestions have been made by the Ministry to these banks; and

(d) to what extent it has helped the food procurement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). Food procurement operations of State Governments, Food Corporation of India and Cooperative agencies are being financed by the scheduled commercial banks under consortium arrangements since April, 1970. The Reserve Bank of India have advised the banks participating in the consortium that all the credit needs of Government procurement agencies from the banking sector for procurement operations should be met only through the consortium.

As the above arrangements have been found to be adequate no sugges-

tions have been made to the Banks by this Ministry. However if and when such necessity arises the authorities concerned will be approached.

Introduction of dual price for procurement

2756. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu has decided to introduce the dual price for procurement;

(b) if so, whether this policy has helped in achieving more kharif grains than expected;

(c) whether in view of its success, Union Government have asked the other State Governments to follow this dual price for procurement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government of Tamil Nadu had announced higher procurement prices for paddy, but now they have agreed to fix the procurement prices of paddy to be procured under levy as communicated by the Central Government.

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के विद्यालयों में अध्यापकों का स्थानान्तरण

2757. **श्री जानेश्वर मिश्र:** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका तथा नगर निगम के सभी प्राथमिक विद्यालयों का सत्र जुलाई से शुरू होता है ;

(ख) क्या प्रशासन की यह नीति है कि अध्यापकों के स्थानान्तरण शिक्षा सत्र शुरू होने से पूर्व कर दिए जाएं ;

(ग) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने सौ से अधिक अध्यापकों का अक्तूबर–नवम्बर में स्थानान्तरण किया है जिससे छात्रों की पढ़ाई पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में अध्यापकों के असमय स्थानान्तरण न होने देने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) शैक्षिक सत्र एक मई से शुरू होता है ।

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा संचालित स्कूलों में स्थानान्तरण, प्रत्येक वर्ष के 31 जुलाई पर नामांकन के आधार पर पंच निर्धारण के बाद किये जाते हैं। नगर निगम द्वारा संचालित स्कूलों में, प्रत्येक वर्ष 30 सितम्बर तक सामान्य स्थानान्तरण किये जाते हैं। प्रशासकीय आधारों पर स्थानान्तरण सारे वर्ष होते रहते हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका से स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

गुरुकुल कांगड़ी की मान्यता समाप्त करना

2758. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य:** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग गुरुकुल कांगड़ी की मान्यता समाप्त करने संबंधी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है और क्या छात्रों तथा कर्मचारियों ने मान्यता समाप्त न करने की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मान्यता समाप्त करने के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख) : विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने, विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली एक संस्था गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय के कामकाज की समीक्षा करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की थी। आयोग ने मार्च, 1972 में हुई अपनी बैठक में समिति की रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया और निर्णय किया कि विश्वविद्यालय, समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर विचार करे और उन्हें क्रियान्वित करे।

रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में विश्वविद्यालय की टिप्पणियों पर आयोग द्वारा सितम्बर, 1972 में विचार किया गया था। आयोग ने निर्णय किया कि विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की एक समिति द्वारा देखभाल की जानी चाहिए। उस समिति ने, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, यह अनुभव किया कि गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय को एक विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्था का स्तर प्रदान करने के कोई उपयोगी प्रयोजन सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है और विश्वविद्यालय की वर्तमान स्थिति व कार्यकलापों से उसे विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्था का दर्जा जारी रखने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। इस रिपोर्ट पर आयोग द्वारा अक्तूबर, 1974 में हुई अपनी बैठक में विचार किया गया था। आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालय के वर्तमान कामकाज के सम्बन्ध में गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त की और इच्छा व्यक्त की कि विश्वविद्यालय से अनुरोध किया जाए कि रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में 31 दिसम्बर, 1974 तक अपनी टिप्पणियां भेज दे और यह मामला आयोग के सम्मुख फिर से प्रस्तुत किया जाए।

विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्था का दर्जा वापस लेने के प्रस्तावित कदम के विरुद्ध कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे।

Centres for Handicapped Persons in Goa

2759. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large number of handicapped persons in Goa State; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to set up handicapped rehabilitation centres for them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) No reliable information is available.

(b) The Central Government have no plans to set up a rehabilitation centre for the handicapped in Goa but will consider requests for financial assistance from voluntary organisations sponsored by the Government of Goa.

Oil Seeds Production

2760. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much oil seeds were produced during IV Plan;

(b) whether Government have given any special emphasis in bringing additional 36 lakh hectares under the cultivation of non-traditional oil seeds; and

(c) if so, the break-up thereof, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL): (a) According to the final esimates of oilseeds for 1973-74, the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the total production of five

major oilseeds, *viz.* groundnut, rapessed and mustard, sesamum, linseed and castor was 86.829 lakh tonne. The total production during the Fourth Plan on this basis is 412.802 lakh tonne.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to extend the cultivation of non-traditional oilseeds, *viz.* Sunflower and Soybeen over an area of 14.90 lakh ha. by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme formulated for the purpose. The Cropwise and State-wise break up of the area target is indicated below:—

State	Area under (lakhha). Sunflower	Soybean
Andhra Pradesh	2·00	..
Gujarat	1·00	0·10
Karnataka	1·20	0·10
Madhya Pradesh	0·30	2·00
Maharashtra	1·40	0·10
Orissa	0·50	
Tamil Nadu	2·50	..
Uttar Pradesh	0·60	1·70
West Bengal	0·50	
Punjab	0·60	..
Bihar		0·20
Haryana		0·10
TOTAL	10·60	4·30

Land use plan for Naraina Residential Scheme of D.D.A.

2761. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land under Naraina residential scheme of the D.D.A.;

(b) the land use plan and the particulars of areas under different uses such as area under plots, group housing, community facility, community centre, schools, roads, parks and open spaces etc.;

(c) the amount realised so far towards land premium from plots sold, allottees of group housing flats and shopping and community centres and schools, post offices etc.; and

(d) area available for disposal in the colony and its expected realisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA)

(a) 170·00 acres.

(b) The information is given below:—

	Acres.
Area under plots:	55·90
Group housing	18·42
Educational facilities:	22·53
Parks & open spaces	24·17
Locals-*shopping* centre	2·26
Community centre	7·00
Roads & Services Lanes	34·28
Other facilities.	5·44

(c) Rs. 174.98 lakhs.

(d) Residential area available for disposal—About 13425 Sq. Yds,

Expected realisation: Rs. 9.54 lakhs.

Break up of disposal cost of Low Income Group DD.A. flats in Naraina, Delhi

2762. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of the disposal cost of the low income group flats

sold by the Delhi Development Authority in H & I Blocks of Naraina, Delhi separately for each scheme;

(b) the names of various contractors who constructed these flats and the total amounts paid to the respective contractors in respect of each scheme; and

(c) the details of departmental expenses, if any, incurred on each scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The break-up of the cost of Low Income Group flats sold by Delhi Development Authority in H & I Blocks at Naraina is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8625/74].

(b) The names of the bigger contractors who constructed the flats and the total amount paid to them are given in a statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. *See* No. LT-8625/74].

(c) The Delhi Development Authority does not keep details of departmental expenses scheme-wise and, therefore it is not possible to indicate the departmental expenses incurred on each scheme.

Review Committee of Indian Council of Social Science Research

2763. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Review Committee of the Indian Council of Social Science Research has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b): The Review Committee appointed by the Indian Counicl of Social Science Research submitted its report to the Council in November 1973. A statement giving the salient features of the recommendations made by the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8625/74]. Copies of the report are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The report has been considered by the Council. The Council is competent to take necessary action on its own on a large number of recommendations made by the Committee and action in this regard has already been initiated by the Council. With regard to the recommendations which require Government's decision, the matter has been referred by the Council to the Government and is under examination.

Allocation of Funds for CMDA

2764. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation of funds for the C.M.D.A. works in Calcutta;

(b) whether the Minister has denied any Fund for the work of C.M.D.A., Calcutta during 1974-75; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b): The total Central assistance given to CMDA as grants and loan during the 4th Plan period amount to Rs. 10.39 crores and Rs. 20.62 respectively. A sum of Rs. 7.50 crores as loan to CMDA has also been allocated during 1974-75.

(c) Does not arise.

Houses to the landless labourers

2765. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps have been and are being taken to ensure homestead land and houses to the landless labourers in the rural and urban areas of the country, State-wise; and

(b) whether it is proposed to ensure house sites and houses to all the landless labourers by the end of the Fifth Plan; and

(c) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) A number of social Housing Schemes have already been introduced to ameliorate the housing conditions of persons in lower and middle income brackets. A separte Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas was also introduced in October 1971. These Schemes are in the State Sector and Central financial assistance for all the State Sector Programmes is provided to the State Governments in the shape of Block Loans and Block Grants. The State Governments are themselves competent to earmark funds for various State Sector Schemes, including Housing according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. A large number of State Governments have enacted necessary legislation in some form or the other for conferment of homestead rights to landless workers.

(b) and (c). In the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 108.16 crores has been made for providing house-sites to landless workers in rural areas as a Minimum Needs Programme. With this provision it will be possible to provide house-sites to nearly 4 million landless workers in the rural areas.

Excavation of canal inside Nepal and Indian Territory

2766. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1119 on the 31st July, 1974 and state what progress has been made in the acquisition of land and excavation of canal inside Nepal and Indian territory and what is the schedule for completion of the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): In the Nepal reach of 35 km. possession of land has been given only upto 15.5 km. to the project authorities. Further, in this reach the farmers, who have sown paddy crop during kharif, have been refusing excavation of canal until the standing crop is harvested. Land acquisition in the Indian portion is under process.

The construction of the canal in the Nepal territory was targetted to be completed by 1975 but will now be delayed. The work in the Indian portion is expected to be completed by 1979-80.

Representation from Mithila University for grants and assistance

2767. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 930 on 29th July, 1974 regarding representation from Mithila University for grants and assistance and state:

(a) whether Rules under the U.G.C. Act, 1972, have since been framed and decision taken on the representation for grants and assistance to the Mithila University, Darbhanga, Bihar, if so, broad outlines thereof and if not, the reasons for delay; and

(b) whether besides the 42 colleges, the Kalidas Vidyapati College, Benipatti (Uchartha) is also being or is

to be granted financial assistance, if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The University Grants Commission (Fitness of certain Universities for grants) Rules, 1974 have been notified by the Central Government. These Rules have also been sent to the State Governments and Universities. No proposal has, however, been received from the Government of Bihar regarding fulfilment of the requisite conditions by the Mithila University.

(b) At present, 33 colleges affiliated to the Mithila University have been brought within the purview of Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act and are therefore eligible to receive assistance from the Commission. As for Kalidas Vidyapati College, Benipatti, the Mithila University has not made any proposal to the University Grants Commission to bring it within the purview of Section 2(f).

Scheme for embankment between rivers Mohini and Khiroi in Darbhanga District

2768. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3768 on the 28th August, 1974 regarding construction of sluice gate-cum-bridge between Hariharpur and Kaligaon and state:

(a) whether scheme for embankment by the side of river Mohini from Singhwara to river Khiroi in the district of Darbhanga has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The State Government has not yet finalized the scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में परती भूमि के लिये योजना

2769. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से राज्य में परती भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने के लिए एक योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां)

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Loans to scarcity affected States for Minor and Medium Irrigation Projects

2770. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: SHRI SHRIKRISHAN AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which has been advanced in term of loans and grants to the scarcity affected States for minor and medium irrigation projects to be executed for raising *Rabi* crops keeping in view of the loss of *Kharif* crops; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of such loans to the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The minor and medium irrigation projects are to be financed by States from their own Plan and no specific assistance for such projects, outside of plan assistance, has been given to States in the current year till now.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation for Small Farmers Development Agency during Fifth Plan

2771. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the revised amount earmarked for Small Farmers Development Agency and the scheme for Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount allotted to each States and schemes under execution; and

(c) whether Government have extended the facilities of subsidy to the farmers having landed property above 5 acres in some States in view of recent distress condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) A provision of Rs. 200 crores has been made for implementing the Small Farmers Development Agency and the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme in the Fifth Five Year Plan. It has also been decided to re-name all the Agencies as Small Farmers Development Agency, which will be of composite nature covering small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in the 5th Plan.

(b) In accordance with the existing procedure, the grants-in-aid are released directly to the Agencies on the basis of progress achieved under the approved development programme and the anticipated expenditure in each case. The outlay for each S.F.D.A. Project is Rs. 150.00 lakhs for a period of 5 years. A statement indicating allocation of projects to different States/Union Territories is appended.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

Allocation of agency units to states

State/Union Territory	Total Agency Units
Andhra Pradesh	15
Assam	4
Bihar	18
Gujarat	6
Haryana	3
Himachal Pradesh	2
Jammu & Kashmir	4
Kerala	4
Madhya Pradesh	12
Maharashtra	12
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	2
Mysore (Karnataka)	7
Nagaland	1
Orissa	7
Punjab	4
Rajasthan	5
Tamil Nadu	12
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	26
West Bengal	9
U. Ts. and reserge	5
	160

Salandi Irrigation Command area

2772. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the execution of works of the Salandi Irrigation Command areas has been very slow;

(b) if so, the specific reasons therefor; and

(c) the specific time by which the execution works will be completed in the Command areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Canal system under the Salandi Project is almost complete and irrigation potential of 54,630 hectares has already been created against the total potential of 61,900 hectares.

(b) Non-creation of full potential has been due to delay in erection of crest gates. This work has since been entrusted to an Orissa Government Undertaking—"Orissa Construction Corporation Ltd." and its execution is being watched.

(c) The project is expected to be completed by 1975-76 by all respects.

Outlay Plan for Flood Control and Training System in States

2773. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total outlay proposed in the 5th Five Year Plan for flood control and drainage system in the different States;

(b) its break-up and whether the flood control in the river Baitarani and Brahmani in Orissa has been included; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c) The total outlay for flood control and drainage as indicated in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, is Rs. 281 crores of which the outlay in the State Plans is Rs. 172.6 crores. The Fifth Plan outlay and the State-wise allocations for flood control and drainage are yet to be finalised.

In the Draft Fifth Plan of Orissa State a provision of Rs. 500 lakhs has been made for flood control and drainage. This includes Rs. 100 lakhs for works in the Brahmani basin and Rs. 100 lakhs for the Baitarni basin. These provisions are for the implementation of anti-erosion works, drainage improvement and other small works in these basins.

Affidavits from the members of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

2774. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contents of the affidavits filed by members of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society in May, 1972 have been tallied with the affidavits now filed by them in response to Delhi Administration notice No. F. 954(M)/42 dated the 2nd March, 1974, if not, the reasons therefor and if tallied, the total number of cases in which discrepancies have been found and the nature thereof;

(b) the action proposed to be taken against those in whose cases discrepancies have been found between the affidavits filed in 1972 and now filed in 1974; and

(c) if no action is proposed to be taken against such persons, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c) The affidavits received in response to the notice dated the 2nd March, 1974 were scrutinised by the Enquiry Officer and his findings are being examined.

Project for Low and Middle Income Group Housing in States

2775. SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation from the State Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and West Bengal regarding any project for Low and Middle-income groups Housing;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Housing and Urban Development Corporation received composite housing schemes from only the State Governments of Maharashtra and West Bengal. These included Low Income Group and Middle Income Group housing also.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8627/74].

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा

2776. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न प्रौढ़ साक्षरता कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत गत दो वर्षों में कितने प्रौढ़ शिक्षित किए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए इस विषय पर व्यय की जाने वाली राशि में कोई वृद्धि कर दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में जो मानदण्ड अपनाया गया वह जनसंख्या पर आधारित है अथवा पिछड़ेपन पर ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयी तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Cauvery Waters Dispute

2777. SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been any round of talks on the Cauvery Waters Dispute between the representatives of Tamilnadu and Karnataka in the presence of the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) A meeting of the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation with the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala to discuss the Cauvery issues was held at New Delhi on 28th and 29th November, 1974.

(b) Cauvery waters are fully utilised at present. Unless, therefore, economies are effected in the present uses, it would not be possible to develop additional uses of Cauvery waters. The quantum of water to be saved and various measures to effect economies in the present uses were discussed. The basis on which the waters so saved may be apportioned amongst the three

States was also discussed. A broad concensus emerged during negotiations regarding the quantum of water which can be saved and the manner in which it may be apportioned. Consensus was also reached to set up Cauvery Valley Authority to regulate supplies of the Cauvery with a view to ensuring the most equitable distribution of waters. The authority would also monitor the schemes for effecting savings and allocate of waters so saved amongst the various States on an agreed basis. The discussions were marked by free and frank exchange of views and an earnest desire on the part of all to reach an amicable settlement of the complex issues involved.

Instructions to State Governments to impose lower levy on rich farmers

2778. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a circular recently issued by his Ministry to the State Governments, rich farmers having their own tubewells would attract a lower levy compared to those who depend on public irrigation system; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). While intimating the price and procurement policy for Kharif cereals for 1974-75 season the State Governments were advised *inter-alia* to consider that producers drawing water from irrigation works constructed from public funds should bear higher levy as compared to those who have to depend on their own irrigation facilities. It was considered that farmers who utilise facilities provided from the public funds should legitimately shoulder a higher responsibility for meeting the needs of the Public Distribution system.

Enquiry into working of National Book Trust

2779. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of National Book Trust, India, during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of Government during the period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the drawbacks of the Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No inquiry has been instituted by the Government during the last three years with a view to finding out if there are any irregularities in the working of the National Book Trust. However, the Review Committee set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Prof. Niharranjan Ray has since submitted its report, which has, *inter-alia*, examined the extent to which the National Book Trust has realised its objectives and made certain recommendations to improve its present method and policy relating to pricing, printing, distribution and sale of its publications, etc. The report is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

दिल्ली में विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों को आवंटित आवास

2780. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों को दिल्ली में उनके कार्यालयों अथवा कार्यालय कर्मचारियों के निवास हेतु अथवा किसी अन्य उपयोग के लिए कौन-कौन से सरकारी आवास कब से दिये हुए हैं;

(ख) प्रत्येक का मासिक किराया कितना है तथा प्रत्येक पर कितनी वसूली शेष है ;

(ग) किस-किस राजनैतिक दल ने भूमि अथवा आवास की मांग की है इसमें कौन सी मांगें पूरी की जा चुकी हैं और कौन सी विचाराधीन हैं तथा कौन सी को अस्वीकृत किया गया है ; और

(घ) अस्वीकृत करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । **देखिये** संख्या एल०टी०-8628/74] ।

(ग) और (घ).

स्थिति इस प्रकार है

(1) भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी तथा दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस (संगठन) को भूमि की मांग पूरी कर दी गई है तथा भूमि आवंटित कर दी गयी है ।

(2) दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस पार्टी (सतारूढ़) तथा अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के भूमि के आवंटन के अनुरोध तथा भारतीय लोक दल का वास के आवंटन के अनुरोध विचाराधीन हैं।

(3) 500 वर्गगज भूमि के आवंटन के लिए संयुक्त सोशिलिस्ट पार्टी से एक अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ था । पार्टी से कहा गया था कि वे अपने खाते में जमा नकद राशि के बारे में बैंक से एक प्रमाण-पत्र पेश करें ।

(4) अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी द्वारा, अपने स्टाफ के लिए सामान्य पूल वास का तदर्थ आवंटन के लिए किया गया अनुरोध सामान्य पूल में वास की कमी होने के कारण अस्वीकार कर दिया गया था ।

(5) संसद् की जनसंघ पार्टी द्वारा अतिरिक्त स्थान के लिये किया गया अनुरोध स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन तथा नारियल के लिए योजना

2781 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :

क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सोयाबीन तथा नारियल उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई योजना भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) 1974-75 में मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन के विकास के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक योजना राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हुई है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से नारियल विकास की ऐसी कोई योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) सोयाबीन विकास योजना की स्वीकृति पहले ही दी जा चुकी है ।

1974-75 के दौरान क्रियान्वयन हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई सोयाबीन विकास की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना की मुख्य बातें नीचे दी गई हैं :—

1. नौ प्रभागों में फैले हुये 50,000 हैक्टार क्षेत्र में सोयाबीन की खेती का विस्तार करना ।

2. 11 प्रभागों के 800 हैक्टार क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक 0.4 हैक्टार के 2,000 प्रदर्शन करना ताकि इष्टतम दावार प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उपयुक्त पैकेज पद्धतियों का विकास किया जा सके ।

3. बीज की आवश्यकतायें पूरी करने के लिये मूलाधार आधारी और प्रमाणित बीजों का उत्पादन शु करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

4. फसल प्रतियोगितायें शुरू करना ताकि नई फसल खेती के बारे में किसानों में अधिक रुचि पैदा की जा सके और इस की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सके ।

5. इस योजना के सफल क्रियान्वयन की देख-भाल के लिए अतिरिक्त स्टाफ काम पर लगाना ।

6. विस्तार कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था ।

More quarters for Government servants

2782. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether more quarters of types I and II for Class III and Class IV Government servants are being built up in Delhi;

(b) if so, number of quarters built during 1974 and number of quarters likely to be built in 1975; and

(c) total number of Government servants who are still waiting for Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Works and Housing is concerned with construction of General Pool quarters only. The number completed or nearing completion this year is 388. The number likely to be completed in 1975 is 580.

(c) As per list, 10,799 officials are waiting for type I and type II accommodation.

Suits in Grand Hotel, Simla

2783. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether portion of Grand Hotel at Simla which was occupied by Baljee's has now been taken over by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same and when this is likely to be taken over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The eviction order was passed by the Estate Officer on 25th March, 1970. The lessee, Shri C. Baljee, filed an appeal in the court of District Judge, Simla, against the eviction order. The appeal is still pending in the Court of District Judge, Simla. Further action will be taken as soon as the appeal is decided by the Court of District Judge, Simla.

Coarse Grain procured during Current Year

2784. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the quantity of coarse food grains procur-

ed by Government State-wise and quality-wise during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The statistics relating to procurement are maintained marketing year-wise, either for Kharif or Rabi marketing season. Coarse grains actually procured by Government during the past one year relate only to Kharif marketing season.

A statement is enclosed showing the procurement of different coarse grains. State-wise, during Kharif marketing season 1973-74 (November 1973 to October 1974), and during Kharif marketing season 1974-75 (1st November, 1974 to 30th November, 1974). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8629/74].

Development of Agriculture in Palamau, Bihar

2785. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Central Government propose to start any new scheme in Palamau District of Bihar for the development of agriculture there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): No, Sir. However, two schemes namely Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development and Drought Prone Area Programme are already in operation in Palamau district of Bihar from the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of agriculture. These schemes *inter-alia* include cultivation of drought resistant short duration varieties of crops, soil conservation works including land development work, water harvesting, development of minor irrigation, construction of roads, afforestation etc. Besides, the programme of animal husbandry including supply of improved milch cattle, poultry, piggery development are benefiting the participating farmers significantly. These schemes will continue during the 5th Plan period in the district.

Committee on Working of University Grants Commission

2786. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on the working of the University Grants Commission has submitted its report;

(b) whether Education Commission and other learned bodies have from time to time suggested various changes in the structure and content of higher education and no follow-up action was earnestly taken; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Education Commission (1964—66) are to be implemented through the successive Five Year Plans and they have generally been kept in view while finalising Plan allocations both in the Central and State sectors. Some important recommendations of the Education Commission, e.g., the uniform educational structure for school and college stages throughout the country, vocationalization of secondary education, work experience, non-formal education have been included as part of the State educational plans.

Outdated Machines of Sugar Factories in Northern India

2787. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 171 crores have been earned from the export of sugar manufactured during the crushing season that started in October last year;

(b) whether expected production of sugar this year will be more than the last year;

(c) whether in majority of sugar mills in Northern India the machines had been outworn and outdated which resulted in low percentage of sugar recoveries; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are contemplating to get those machineries replaced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Sugar actually shipped out so far from 1973-74 production has earned a foreign exchange of about Rs. 149 crores.

(b) Present indications are that it may not be very much different from last year's.

(c) Yes, Sir; but this is one of the several factors affecting recovery.

(d) The major sugar-producing States like U.P. and Bihar are taking steps towards sugarcane development as well as modernisation and rehabilitation of old mills.

Food Grain godown works constructed in the South Western Zone of C.P.W.D.

2788. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foodgrains godown works have been constructed in the South Western Zone of C.P.W.D.;

(b) whether about 80 per cent of the work load of food zone of C.P.W.D. consists of non-foodgrain godown works; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to re-organise the Food Zone on the basis of contiguity of area and name it 'Central Zone'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Food Zone is only a name given to one of the Zones of the C.P.W.D. Workload and work centres in the C.P.W.D. keep on changing, from time to time. When the need is felt reorganisation is and can be done; but at present there is no such proposal:

दिल्ली में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां

2789. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अवैध रूप से बनी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में बड़ी संख्या में लोग रहते हैं और सरकार जिन्हें खाली कराने में असमर्थ रही है ;

(ख) झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें कितने लोग रहते हैं ; और

(ग) इन अवैध रूप से बनाई गई झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों को खाली कराने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ग). 1973 में किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में 1,42,000 झुग्गियां थीं जिनमें 6 लाख की जनसंख्या थी । जब कभी भूमि को साफ करवाने की आवश्यकता होती है तो झुग्गी निवासियों को सार्वजनिक भूमि से हटाया जाता है तथा झुग्गी झोंपड़ी हटाओ योजना के अधीन उनको जे० जे० कालोनियों में बसाया जाता है ।

Vanaspati Plants working below capacity in Punjab

2790. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vanaspati plants in Punjab have been working below capacity during the first eight months of 1974;

(b) if so, reasons for the idle capacity; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SRHI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The production during this period was 31.3 per cent of the installed capacity as against about 54.0 per cent in normal years.

(b) This was mainly due to reduced availability during these months of raw oils at economic prices.

(c) The capacity available in Punjab is more than adequate for meeting the requirements of the State. Increased utilisation of the same would depend on adequate availability of raw oils, and Government's efforts are directed towards achieving this object, by maximizing indigenous production, and supplementing the same by imports to the extent necessary.

Major and medium Irrigation Schemes in Fifth Plan

2791. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
be pleased to state:

(a) the major and medium irrigation schemes for providing irrigation facilities during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) the additional areas to be benefited by the proposed irrigation schemes; and

(c) the number and particulars of the irrigation schemes proposed to be taken up in the backward areas of Amritsar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The Fifth Plan proposals in respect of different States have yet to be finalised. However, it is expected that work on all the 230 continuing major/medium irrigation and a number of new schemes will be taken up in the Fifth Plan. In selecting new projects, priority is proposed to be given to those which will benefit drought affected, tribal and backward areas. In the draft Fifth Plan document outlay of Rs. 2401 crores is envisaged for major/medium schemes for creating an additional irrigation potential of 6.2 million hectares.

White-washing of Government Quarters

2792. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has adopted a policy of white-washing Government Quarters (specially Middle or Lower Income Groups) every alternate year;

(b) if so, reasons thereof and what steps Government propose to take to remove the insanitation conditions of Quarters in Government Colonies where facilities for white-washing are not easily available and the low paid Government employees are financially not in a position to get their Quarters white-washed;

(c) whether white-washing of Government Quarters on medical or marriage grounds have been rejected in Government Colony Moti Bagh I whereas white-washing has been done in adjoining colony of Moti Bagh II (Nanakpura) on the same grounds; and

(d) if answer to part (c) above be in affirmative, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Government has decided that no expenditure should be incurred on white-washing of Government residences (irrespective of income) which were whitewashed during the last financial year.

(b) This has been done due to economy and financial stringency. Not having annual whitewashing does not by itself lead to insanitary condition.

(c) There is no such complaint.

(d) Question does not arise.

Premium charged by D. D. A.

2793. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total premium charged by the Delhi Development Authority for land in respect of 96 middle income group flats (four storeyed blocks) in E Block, Naraina, the total area and the rate at which the premium has been arrived at;

(b) the total expenditure incurred by the D.D.A. on construction of these flats, the amount of departmental charges and interest collected from the allottees;

(c) the formula adopted in pricing the flats, the total amount so far realised from cash down and hire purchase allotments, the amount yet to be realised from hire purchasers towards principal and the value of unsold flats if any; and

(d) the total income generated from the scheme both in respect of land and flats and how it has been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The total premium charged for the land is Rs. 4,41,600 @ Rs. 55.20 sq. mt.

The total area of the group housing pocket, of which the 96 flats form a part, is 9.098 acres.

(b) Expenditure charged to construction : Rs. 19,59,360/-

Amount charged as departmental and Administrative charges: Rs. 3,61,536/-

Amount charged as interest: Rs. 2,53,440/-

(c) The formula adopted in pricing the flats is given in Annexure I.

The amount realised from cash-down and hire-purchase allotments upto July, 1974 and the amount yet to be realised are given in Annexure II.

(d) The total recovery made with due adjustment would fall short of the total computed expenditure by Rs. 0.92 lakhs, which will be adjusted on the overall working of the Naraina Residential Scheme.

Statement

FORMULA ADOPTED IN PRICING THE FLATS

(*a*) Cost of construction (Actual and estimated liabilities).

(*b*) Departmental charges @ 15% on (*a*) above.

(*c*) Interest charges @ 7½% for 1½ years on (*a*+*b*) above.

(*d*) Administrative charges @ 2% for 1½ years on (*a*+*b*) above).

(*e*) Total (*a*+*b*+*c*+d)

(*f*) Cost of land as charged by the Delhi Administration appropriationed on floor area basis.

(*g*) Total cost of flat (*e*+*f*)

Statement

Details of cost received from 96 allottees of H Block Naraina Upto 7/74.

No. of flats allotted under cash down	35	
No. of flats allotted under hire purchase	61	
	'96	
Amount realised from the allottees under cash down	Rs.	10,82,290·00
Amount realised from the allottees under hire purchase (Premium only)	Rs.	7,20,132·78
Amount due for recovery under cash down	Rs.	19,210·00
Amount due for realisation under hire purchase (principal only)	Rs.	11,71,967·22

This amount excludes interest chargeable @ 7½% p. a. on the principal remaining outstanding from month to month.

Higher land premium charged by D.D.A.

2794. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority have charged Rs. 4600 as land premium from each allottee of 96 flats (each with a plinth area of 771 sq. ft.) in its middle income group housing scheme in H Block (Phase II) Naraina, New Delhi 28;

(b) whether the burden of land premium in the case of these allottees is Rs. 6 per sq. ft. of plinth area as compared to Rs. 5 per sq. ft. of plinth area in respect of all other allotments made more or less at the same time in H Block itself; and

(c) the reasons for higher land premium in the case of these 96 flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. (The plinth area of the flat is, however, 741 sq. ft.)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The premium was earlier calculated in accordance with a design, with a larger plinth area, which was subsequently revised. It has since been decided to refund Rs. 800 per flat to the allottees, subject to the condition that they will not object to the construction of additional flats on the surplus vacant land.

Employment without degree

2795. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted or are proposing to adopt a scheme for employment without secondary, higher secondary, college or university degree; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Central Government propose to start consultations regarding delinking of University degrees with jobs under the Central Government.

Central Assistance for and Clearance of Irrigation Projects for Madhya Pradesh

2796. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has approached the Central Government to expedite clearance of certain irrigation projects situated in the draught affected areas of the State;

(b) if so, what has been the Central Government's reaction thereto;

(c) when these schemes are likely to be cleared; and

(d) the extent of central assistance for these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position of the schemes was explained to the State Government. They were advised to concentrate on a few projects, as the taking up of a number of projects, in the context of the financial constraints, was likely to delay the completion of the projects and the realisation of benefits therefrom. It has, accordingly, been decided that early action would be taken for clearance of Johilla, Ruse, Hasdeo Bango and Mahanadi Reservoir Projects. Efforts are also being made to evolve a minimum programme for the construction of projects in the Narmada and the Godavari basins, pending decision by the Tribunals.

(c) It is suggested to the State Government to depute concerned officers for discussion with the Central Water Commission for early clearance of the projects.

(d) Irrigation is a State subject and funds for major and medium irrigation projects are provided in the State Plans.

Central assistance is provided in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plans as a whole and is not related to any individual head of development or project.

Scheme for Narmada and Mahi River Water

2797. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have forwarded any scheme for bringing Narmada and Mahi river water to Jalore as a positive measure for ending chronic droughts in that district of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the scheme; and

(c) whether it involves any Central assistance and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No such specific scheme has been received from Government of Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Football Stadium Facilities in West Bengal

2798. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that for the lack of stadium facilities, football is not getting sufficient encouragement in West Bengal;

(b) whether majority of the players in the National Football team come from Bengal; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to finance the stadium project to develop Football in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The question of providing facilities like stadia etc., falls within the purview of the West Bengal Government. Requests received from the West Bengal Government for financial assistance for construction of stadia etc., are sympathetically considered in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme under which such grants are given to State Government|State Sports Councils.

(b) It is a fact that football is one of the popular games in West Bengal and a fair number of players from this State make the grade for wearing the national colours in this game.

(c) West Bengal Government had requested the Government of India in July, 1972 for grant of a loan for the construction of a football staudium in the Salt Lake area in Calcutta and the State Government was advised to furnish certain clarifications|details of the project. The State Government has not pursued this proposal.

Manufacture of Refined Groundnut Oil

2799. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of firms which have been allowed during 1973-74 and upto 31st October, 1974 to manufacture refined groundnut oil, with the capacity of each such manufacturer:

(b) whether Government give them some quota of groundnut oil at controlled price;

(c) whether Government have any sort of control over the price of refined groundnut oil;

(d) the price at which the refined groundnut oil is being sold to consumers in Delhi; and

(e) whether the refined groundnut oil is better than the vegetable oil being manufactured by Ganesh Flour Mills and D.C.M. in Delhi and if so, in what respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No licence or permission is required for manufacturing refined oils—in the case of vanaspati factories, within the limits provided for under the Vegetable Oil Product Producers (Regulation of Refined Oil Manufacture) Order, 1973.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) The retail price in Delhi on the 28th November, 1974 was Rs. 46.90, Rs. 24.75 and Rs. 13.05 per tin of 4 kg, 2 kg. and 1 kg, respectively.

(e) With the compulsory incorporation in vanaspati, since April 1972, of a minimum of 10 per cent of liquid oils, rich in poly-unsaturated fatty acids, there is no significant difference in this respect between vanaspati and refined groundnut oil.

Quarters in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

2800. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters of various types in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi;

(b) the number and size of public parks provided in the area; and

(c) whether these parks have been developed; if not, the reasons when

the quarters in the area were allotted to residents more than three years back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The number of various type of quarters is as below:—

Type of accommodation	Nos.
I	64
II	193
III	168

(b) One Park measuring 0.50 acre.

(c) The park has been developed.

Learning of Hindi by Children in Non-Hindi Speaking States

2801. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of school-going children during the period of Fourth Five Year Plan learnt Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States, State-wise;

(b) what is the total amount paid for Hindi education during the period of Fourth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The required information is being collected from the States concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) A statement is attached showing the consolidated amount paid during the Fourth Five Year Plan, by the Central Government to the non-Hindi speaking States in connection with Hindi education n schools under the schemes (i) Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi speaking States, (ii) Establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges in non-Hindi Speaking States, and (iii) Award of Scholarships for Post-matric Studies in Hindi.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the state	Amount paid. Rs.
1.	Andhra Pradesh.	395,25,98
2.	Assam.	69,27,622
3.	Gujarat.	42,36,425
4.	Kerala.	127,44,528
5.	Jammu & Kashmir.	1,30,525
6.	Karnataka.	132,17,146
7.	Maharashtra.	19,37,911
8.	Manipur.	6,07,250
9.	Meghalaya.	10,00,800
10.	Orissa.	89,64,244
11.	Punjab.	3,52,125
12.	Tamil Nadu.	13,94,425
13.	West Bengal.	43,03,013
14.	Nagaland.	11,04,435
	TOTAL. Rs.	964,46,357

Article entitled, "We have more Wealth in Water"

2802. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have seen the article by Captain D. Dastur appearing in a Weekly of 20th October, 1974 captioned "we have more wealth in water than Arabia has in oil"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, In the article, the author has pro-GARLAND CANAL enveloping the GARAND CANAL enveloping the Central India and the GREAT HIMALAYAN CANAL, embracing the foot-hills of the Himalayas. The proposal appears to suffer from the topographical, geological. hydrological and economic shortcomings.

---

12 hrs.

RE: MATTER UNDER RULE 377

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I wrote to you that I want to raise a question under 377.

MR. SPEAKER: After some time.

SHRI P. K. DEO: If it is your ruling, my submission is going to help you.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The tapes are meant for the purpose of the reporters; not to be handed over to the Members. Kindly resume your seat.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I will study this. I will study the position.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालियार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विषय उठा है, आप की रूलिंग से उस का सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह एक अलग मसला है। अगर कोई मेम्बर कहता है कि एक मिनिस्टर यहां जो बयान देता है उसको शार्टहैंड से रिकार्ड करने में कोई, गड़बड़ होती है, और उस रिकार्ड को चुनौती दी जाती है, तो क्या टेप-रिकार्डर पर उस को सुना नहीं जा सकता है?

MR. SPEAKER: Let his state the passage.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर सैक्रिटेरियेट का यह रवैया है कि कोई मेम्बर खाली अपनी स्पीच टेप-रिकार्ड पर सुन सकता है, बाकी नहीं, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। जो टेप-रिकार्ड किया जाता है, वह हाउस की प्रापर्टी है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begasarai): The point is, when one of the Memebers has raised the question of an assurance given by the Minister,—when there is variation—then, it has to be checked up with the tape-recorder.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I had already mentioned in my request that I wanted a copy of the Home Minister's statement so far as the reference to the privilege motion is concerned. He has categorically stated that he was quoting from the CBI report. The next day, to by-pass the rule, rule 368, he said that "I never quoted." For this very purpose, when it has been contested by the Opposition, for this very purpose, the whole tape should be played, if not here, at least in your Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to study the position.

SHRI P. K. DEO: That will help you.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serawpore): What is the procedure? The printed copy we can get, but not the version of the tape-recorder?

MR. SPEAKER: The tape-recorder is meant for the reporters. May I request you all to kindly resume your seats now?

12.04 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—*contd.* Import Licence Case—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: I thought I should not keep it pending. This is regarding the question of privilege regard-

ing the import licence case. Sarvashri Madhu Limaye, Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shyamnandan Mishra and Atal Bihari Vajpayee tabled notices of questions of privilege regarding what has come to be known as the import licence case.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Scandal.

MR. SPEAKER: You may say whatever it is. I do not disagree with you. They made their submission in the House on the 20th November, 1974 and on subsequent days on the admissibility of their notices. Their contention is:

1. that Shri Umashankar Dikshit and Shri H. R. Gokhale have committed Breach of Privilege because they have not fulfilled their promises and assurance given by them to the House on the 9th September, 1974;

2. that Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy has committed a breach of privilege for not fulfilling the promise and assurance given by his predecessor in office Shri Umashankar Dikshit, and for misleading the House by his statement in the House on the 12th November, 1974;

3. that Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya has committed a breach of privilege for making inaccurate and misleading statement in the House on the 9th September, 1974; and

4. that Shri Tulmohan Ram, M.P. has committed breach of privilege and is guilty of misconduct as a Member of Parliament, for alleged bribery and forgery as concluded by CBI after investigating in the matter.

I have he ard the members who gave the above notices as also some other members who took part on points of order on the question of the admissibility of these notices as also the Ministers—Shri Brahmananda Reddy, Shri H. R. Gokhale and Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya who made several statements in response to points raised by the member.

Shri Umashankar Dikshit, the then Home Minister, stated as follows in the House on the 9th September, 1974:

"I am making a promise, I am giving an assurance that, after this investigation is over, the first thing that we will do is to come to Parliament and say, 'this is where we have arrived; please tell us what we should do'. It is only after that, according to the wishes of Parliament, that we will proceed. We are not closing the door for further investigation by Parliament. There can be one remote possibility when the matter can go to a Committee. As it is, today, my request is that the matter should not be pressed."

Shri H. R. Gokhale as Law Minister made the following statement:—

"Please refer to my remarks on the subsequent occasion. I have said at that time that we shall take the House into confidence after the investigation report was available. After the results of investigation are available we shall take the House into confidence, the whole matter is open to the House to consider at that time."

It is known that on the 10th October, 1974 Shri Umashankar Dikshit relinquished charge of the office of Minister of Home Affairs and became a Minister without portfolio. The CBI investigation was completed after that date and the CBI chargesheet was submitted to the Court on the 11th November, 1974. Obviously the statement that he made in the House on the 9th September, 1974 was on behalf of the Government and not in his personal capacity. He cannot be said to be personally responsible for non-fulfilment of the assurance given

by him since he had relinquished charge of that Ministry before the investigation was concluded.

Similarly the Law Minister had made a statement on behalf of the Government. He, however, explained the circumstances in which the assurance was given. I give below an extract from his statement made on the 25th November, 1974:

> "I have said that the House will be taken into confidence on the results of the investigation. Now, that has been done.....I emphasized that if crimes are seen to have been committed, found to have been committed, and if the offenders are identified, the Government is of the opinion that the proper forum is the court of law. I said that the Government will take the House into confidence, which meant that the results of the investigations will be intimated to the House which, I submit, has been done....I have given in no such assurance that the CBI report would be placed on the Table of the House."

Shri Brahmananda Reddy, Minister of Home Affairs has explained in detail to the House in his statement on the 12th November, 1974, as to the legal obligations and circumstances under which the CBI had to rush to the court before the Government could come to the House in the matter after the CBI enquiry was over.

As I stated in the House on the 12th November, the assurances given by the Home Minister and the Law Minister were categorical, and the Government were bound by them. However, it is not the case of the Ministers that they would not fulfil them. Indeed though a little later they have come to the House and have placed before the House the gist of the enquiry held by the CBI. . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS .... Question, No Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: ....the charge-sheet filed in the court against the accused and have explained the manner in which the assurances have been fulfilled. There is therefore no question that the Government hav deliberately declined to implement the assurance.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They did not come out of their own accord.

MR. SPEAKER: There may be a dispute that the assurance was not implemented fully or in due time, and it can only be resolved by a debate in the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): No.

MR. SPEAKER: The House knows that it has various remedies available to it to call the Government to account and secure compliance with its directions, but inadequate compliance of an assurance or delay in its fulfilment will not constitute a breach of privilege.

Nevertheless I should say that propriety demanded that the Government should have made a statement in the House on the 11th November when the present Session commenced and taken the matter to the Court thereafter particularly when the case was instituted in the Court on that very day i.e. the 11th November.

Another point of privilege raised against Shri Brahmananda Reddy is that he made an allegedly misleading statement in the House on 12th November, 1974 wherein he said:

> "The investigation did not disclose that any of the officers who dealt with the matter were involved in the commission of the offence."

In a subsequent statement made by him on 21st November, 1974, Shri Brahmananda Reddy said in the House:

> "In the course of investigation no evidence became available to corroborate the statement of Shri S. N. Pillai. It was this intention

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

which I had communicated in my statement and nothing more should be read into my obligations."

In order to constitute a breach of privilege or contempt of the House, it has to be proved that the statement was not only wrong or misleading but it was made deliberately to mislead the House. In this connection, I may refer to a ruling given on 18th April, 1966 by the then Speaker, Sardar Hukam Singh. The ruling was as follows:—

"If there is any discrepancy or a statement is not correct, there is no question of any privilege motion unless it is proved that a wrong statement has been made deliberately, knowing the true position."

It cannot be said that Shri Brahmananda Reddy has made any misleading statement deliberately in this regard. So, there is no question of any breach of privilege or contempt of the House on this score.

As regards Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister of Commerce, the members' complaint against him is that he misled the House by his statement made in the House on the 9th September, 1974, when he said:

"After the writ petitions were withdrawn the Ministry re-examined the matter from a point of view whether the denial of these licences was consistent with the principle of equity and justice....I would like to submit here, Sir, that these firms were not black-listed, debarred or non-existent.... Nothing to our knowledge has been brought raising or warranting any doubt that these licences have been trafficked into."

It was stated by some members that the reported impounding of the licences in this case indicated that the above statement made by the Minister of Commerce in the House was incorrect and misleading.

On the 26th November, 1974, Shri Chattopadhyaya made a statement in the House in which he *inter alia* said:

"This has reference to the privilege motion against me, which, to my mind, deals with the following points: Firstly, if the licences were issued according to the rules, why they have been impounded since? During the course of the CBI investigation, trafficking in licences was suspected. The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports issued a show cause notice on the licencees, asking them to explain why their licences could not be cancelled and, during the pendency, the licences have been rendered inoperative. The act of rendering the licences inoperative is on the ground of suspected trafficking and not on the eligibility or otherwise of the lincencees. I also said them and I would reiterate now: 'If it is brought to our knowledge we will look into it and this is precisely what is being done....Available records show that these firms are established quota-holders, do not figure in the list of firms debarred or kept in abeyance by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, and their income tax verifications, either in respect of payment or exemption, were duly ascertained before the grant of licences."

In view of the above explanation, I do not think that his earlier statement was made deliberately to mislead the House. So, there is no question of breach of privilege or contempt of the House involved on the part of Shri Chattopadhyaya.

Now I come to Shri Tulmohan Ram, M. P. It has been stated by Members in the House that he received bribe for furthering the cause of some import licence applicants in taking up the matter with the Government and forged the signatures of some Members of Parliament. The CBI have also after investigation come to that conclusion.

Shri Tulmohan Ram, in his letter dated the 14th November, 1974 to me,

which I read out in the House on the 20th November, 1974, has pleaded that since the matter has become *sub judice*, it should not be discussed in the House at this stage.

It is a well established law that the rule of *sub judice* does not apply to matters of privilege or in matters where disciplinary jurisdiction of the House with respect to its own members is concerned. However, in order to constitute a breach of privilege or contempt of the House, the misconduct of a Member should relate to business in the House. In the present case the Member has allegedly abused his position as a Member of Parliament in sponsoring n application to Government for money and also after forging signatures of other Members. These allegations of bribery and forgery which have been *prime facie* established by the CBI are certainly very serious and unbecoming of a Member of Parliament, and he may be held guilty of lowering the dignity of the House.

I, therefore, hold that the House is free to discuss any motion relating to the conduct of Shri Tulmohan Ram and the rule of *sub judice* does not come in the way.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, what about my motion?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे निवेदन करना है.....

MR. SPEAKER: No submissions on that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप का रूलिंग जैसा भी है, उसे हम स्वीकार करते हैं । लेकिन उनमें से दो-तीन बातें निकलती हैं, पहली बात तो यह है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बाद में बैठ कर करेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने माना है कि इन्होंने इम्प्रोप्राइटी की है, अब हम आप की गाइडेंस मांग रहे हैं ।

SHRI S. A. KADAR (Bombay—Central-South): On a point of order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने माना है कि हाउस इस को डिस्कस कर सकता है—एशोरेंस के पूरा करने में एडीक्वेट इन्फर्मेशन नहीं दी गई, जो इन्फर्मेशन दी गई वह देर से दी गयी । अब आप हमें यह बतलाइये कि सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त किये बिना हम इस पर कैसे बहस कर सकते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling already.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): After your ruling, any Government with self-respect and honour would have resigned. This was not an ordinary matter. Government went to the court on that very day when the Parliament Session began. Government is guilty of breach of assurance, if not breach of privilege, as you have been pleased to say. Any Government with the least sense of honour and self-respect would have resigned on this issue.

You have been pleased to say, Sir, that Mr. Tulmohan Ram's conduct could be discussed in this House. But for that matter we require the full report of the CBI, and if, by the weight of their number, they are not going to make the CBI report available to us, may I submit to you with all humility that we will have to resort to some form of *satyagraha* for this in this House? We should secure that document and then alone we will be in a position to fully discuss the conduct of an hon. Member of this House or even the conduct of many of the Ministers about whom you have made a reference in your ruling. The CBI report has to be laid on the Table of the House. It was produced in lieu of the investigation by the House.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

How are we going to discuss his conduct in the House if we do not have the full report before us?

Then, Sir, what happens to the ruling given by you earlier that the document has to be produced? Now it has become a matter of immediate importance since we have to discuss the conduct of an hon. Member and, therefore, your ruling must be fulfilled, must be obeyed, by the other side. We must get the report of the CBI. What do you say about your previous ruling that the document hs to be produced?

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Government to lay it or not to lay it. It is not in my power.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If it is not in your power, then, if we want to secure it by some form of *Satyagraha* in this very House, you should not take any objection to it.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot say.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप बतलाइये कि हम क्या करें ? आप ने कहा है कि इन्होंने इम्प्रौप्राइटी की है, लेकिन आप ने इन को उस के लिए फटकारा नहीं है । इन में इतनी भी कर्टसी नहीं है कि ये उस इम्प्रौप्राइटी के लिये सदन से माफी मांगें, उलटा तालियां बजा रहे हैं और सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट दबा कर बैठे हैं । यह सदन इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा ? हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा कौन करेगा ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So shameless they are.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not calling anybody.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने कहा कि श्री तुलमोहन राम के आचरण पर चर्चा हो सकती है, लेकिन सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट के बिना चर्चा का क्या मतलब है ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If the voice of reasoning and logic is sought to be over-powered by the brute force of number, then we have to resort to *Satyagraha*. There is no other course.

(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. I am going to the next item now.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से कार्यवाही नहीं चला करती है । हम आप के रूलिंग पर एक सफ़ाई चाहते हैं, एक मिनट के लिये इजाजत दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: It was my duty to give the ruling. I do not want any comments or speeches.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : हम आप की रूलिंग को समझ नहीं पाये हैं, हम उस पर सफ़ाई चाहते हैं ।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Nobody is contesting your ruling. Not one of us is contesting your ruling. But the point is....

MR. SPEAKER: May I request that you can make your submissions later on. I am going to the next item now.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am making a submission. I gathered that you permitted us to make submissions.

MR. SPEAKER: No points of order, nothing else, no comments, please.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We want your guidance.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We may not agree with it, but we seek your guidance, please.

MR. SPEAKER: My guidance is that this matter can be discussed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Can we discuss it without the CBI report?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot help you because I cannot compel them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम आप की रूलिंग पर नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं, आप से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं, दो-दो मिनट दे दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से बोलने का यह रोज का सिलसिला हो गया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमें सरकार से लड़ना है, हम आप से नहीं लड़ना चाहते हैं, लेकिन यदि आप बीच में आजायेंगे तो फिर हम क्या करें ।

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Gujarat Gram Panchayats Secretaries (Recruitment, Training and Conditions of Service) (2nd Amndt.) Rules, 1974.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1)(i) A copy of the Gujarat Gram Panchayats Secretaries (Rerecruitment, Training and Conditions of Service) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. KP-74-180-TCM-3073-CH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 5th August, 1974, under sub-section (4) of section 323 of the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961, read with clause (c)(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat together with an explanatory note.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-8608/74].

Annual Report of Central Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi for 1973-74

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDEY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Central Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT--8609/74].

Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk (Export) Control Order, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk (Export) Control Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 657(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8610/74].

12.30 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—*Contd.*

Import Licence Case—*Contd.*

SOME HON. MEMBERS—*rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: No points of order or comments on my ruling.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: (Calcutta—North-East): I and only reiterating that none of us here is contesting your ruling. But we are making a certain submission,—at least I am making certain submission,—only in order to see that the House can be

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

run properly. During the last fo:t-night or so as many things have happend. You have mentioned yourself of the forwarding to you by the present Home Minister of Certain documents purporting to be either the entire or a part of the CBI document in this regard. So, those documents are the property of the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvaltupuzha): This matter was discussed thereadbare.

MR. SPEAKER: I returned the same that day. I am not prepared for this probe.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In spite of the House having taken notice of the fact that you were supplied with certain documents,—certain documents about which the House was concerned,—why did you send them back? Is that how you function in disregard of the House, Speaker functioning without the permission of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not my function to give pronouncement on it. Dont put such things into my mouth.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Repeatedly we have asked that that document should be examined through your instrumentality....

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, why don't you give the clarification sought for by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am not challenging your ruling. I would only point out this. On that day, Sir, I wanted to move the motion that a Committee should be appointed with you as Chairman to go into the documents.

MR. SPEAKER: I had explained it to the House. Motions which were given during the pendency of this admissibility discussion and till the ruling, are kept waiting and I had taken notice of them. I do not say they are rejected or they are accepted. But I said that they are kept pending and I will examine them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): Suppose we decide to take up the motion against Mr. Tul Mohan Ram tomorrow and we do not get the documents, how can we proceed with the discussion?

It has become a matter of immediate importance.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आप की व्यवस्था को चुनौती नहीं देना चाहते हैं केवल क्लेरिफ़िकेशन चाहते हैं।.. (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I will call for that but not in-between. I will certainly bring it tomorrow. I have to see where they stand or of what nature they are. I have not refused to take notice of them. But I must see where they stand and in what order they stand.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, without challenging your ruling, are we not entitled to seek clarification?

MR. SPEAKER: No clarification and comments. I cannot give any off-hand acceptance. I will examine them today.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, हम ने बारबार कहा हम आपकी व्यवस्था को चुनौती नहीं दे रहे हैं, टिप्पणी नहीं करेंगे, केवल आप का मार्गदर्शन चाहते हैं। माननीय ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी सदन को आज आश्वासन दे देते हैं और कल को वह मंत्री नहीं रह जाते हैं तो हम क्या करेंगे ? ऐसी स्थिति में तो प्रिवलेज का मोशन प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ़ आयेगा... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बताया है कई पड़ी है, उनके आर्डर का पता नहीं, नेचर का पता नहीं है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, we are seeking clarification as to

what happened about your earlier ruling. Please give us a specific reply. You have given an earlier ruling that whenever a document is referred to, it has to be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That document which has been submitted to you is the property of the House. If you say I have returned that, you will be accused of siding with the Government. Please do not do that. We will have a look on that document. No power can prevent us from having a look at it. We will go through it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री एन० एन० मिश्र के खिलाफ हमारी प्रिवलेज मौशन अभी पैंडिंग है । आप हमें उसको उठाने की इजाजत दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: Only tomorrow. Today I will see their nature and contents.

(*Interruptions*)

12.41 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

FOREIGN TRAVEL TAX (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1974 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Foreign Travel Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1236 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1974, under section 51 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8611/74].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 667(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1974, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8612/74.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL BOOK TRUST, INDIA FOR 1973-74, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS FOR 1972-73 AND INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, CALCUTTA FOR 1972-73 AND UGC (TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF EMPLOYEES) AMENDMENT RULES, 1974 AND UGC (FITNESS OF CERTAIN UNIVERSITIES FOR GRANT) RULES, 1974.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Boook Trust, India, for the year 1973-74. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—8613/74.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:—

(i) The University Grants Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1029 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1974.

(ii) The University Grants Commission (Fitness of Certain Universities for Grant) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No.

[Shri D. P. Yadav]

G.S.R. 1030 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8614/74.]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1972-73. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*—8615/74].

(4) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, for the period April 1, 1972 to March 31, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8616/74.]

12.45 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—*Contd.*

IMPORT LICENCE CASE—*Contd.*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप हमें सुनना भी नहीं चाहते हैं । ये मनमानी करने पर तुले हुए हैं । आपको सुनना होगा । आप हमारी मोशन लें ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: आप जबर्दस्ती नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने जो रूलिंग दिया है उस पर हम बहस नहीं कर रहे हैं । लेकिन उस रूलिंग के कुछ नतीजे निकलते हैं । जैसे आपने कहा है कि श्री तुलमोहन राम के आचरण पर चर्चा हो सकती है । अगर सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिलती है तो चर्चा कैसे होगी (इंटरप्शंस) आपने कहा है कि एडीक्वेट इनफार्मेशन नहीं दी गई हैं । यह प्रोप्राइटी का गम्भीर मामला है । साधारण इम्प्रोप्राइटी नहीं है । 11 तारीख को मामला दाखिल किया गया—ये बोलने नहीं देंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you that I have made it very clear that so far as the ruling is concerned, there cannot be any comments made. But, if there is any other submission that you want to make, I can give you one or two minutes. But, be very brief.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : आपने इजाजत दी है । फिर भी ये हल्ला मचा रहे हैं ।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: (Tripura East) Mr. Speaker, Sir, since in your ruling you have said that the C.B.I Report has established a case *prima facie* so far as Shri Tul Mohan Ram is concerned and since you have earlier said in the House that this matter can be discussed in the House, we want to know how this matter can be discussed without that Report? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be any comments on the ruling. But, if there is any submission that you want to make, you can do so. But, why unnecessarily you are taking the time of the House and this goes on like this every day.

श्री टी० सोहनलाल (करोलबाग) : मेरे भी कुछ अधिकार हैं । मैं प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपके अधिकारों का पूरा एहतराम करता हूं ।

श्री टी० सोहनलाल : आप जब एक बार व्यवस्था दे देतें हैं उसके बाद दुबारा क्यों मान लेते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER :If you want to make submissions, for one or two minutes, you can do so. There should be no points of order.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): In your ruling you have said that there should be a discussion....

MR SPEAKER: There is no question of commenting on the ruling.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I am speaking about Shri Tul Mohan Ram. (*Interruptions*). You have recognised me. **(व्यवधान)**

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली) : हम को दस दिन हो गये हैं यह बात सुनते हुए । ये बीस तीस बार बोल चुके हैं । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप शान्ति से रहिये । उन के बाद मैं आप की बात भी सुन लूंगा ।

SHRI P. K. DEO: I am speaking about Shri Tulmohan Ram (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We want the CBI Report.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In terms of your ruling, we want to see the implications of it....

MR. SPEAKER: No implications. I am not going to hear anything about that.

SHRI P. K. DEO: When you have permitted a discussion about Shri Tulmohan Ram's conduct, I draw your attention to p. 128 of May's *Parliamentary Practice* 18th Edn. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not able to hear what is being said.

I am not going to listen to anything about the ruling or its implications. As regards the conduct of the member I have said it may be discussed in the House. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Calcutta-South): Either you call one member after another or things will continue like this.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बार-बार कह रहा हूं कि मैं दोनों तरफ़ को सुनूंगा । (व्यवधान)

SHRI P. K. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagora): You are presiding over this House. Please do not abdicate your functions. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. K. DEO: When you have recognised me why dont you pull them up? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NATWERLAL PATEL: (Mehsana): After you have given your ruling, there cannot be any further discussion.

SHRI P. K. DEO: My submission is about a discussion on Shri Tulmohan Rams conduct on the floor of the House. (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सब बैठ जाइये । मैं सब की बात सुनूंगा । (व्यवधान)

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक दफ़ा रूलिंग होने के बाद उस पर डिसकशन एलाऊ न किया जाये । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो तरीके हैं : या तो हाउस अपने आप चले—और वह अपने आप चल ही रहा है, और या यह बात स्पीकर पर छोड़ दी जाये, और उस सूरत में जो स्पीकर का कहना न माने, उस को नेम किया जाये । यहां हाउस में बड़े-बड़े आदमी हैं, आल इंडिया फ़ेम के आदमी हैं । किस को नेम किया जाये ? जो मेम्बर बोलना चाहते हैं, वे दो-दो मिनट में अपनी बात कह लें । लेकिन मैं बिल्कुल साफ़ कह दूं कि मेरे रूलिंग पर कोई कमेन्ट न किया जाये । अगर कोई सबमिशन करना हो, तो कर लीजिए ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I am raising a point of order. Not a submission. My point of order is this. It is simply this.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पायंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं, अगर कोई सबमिशन करना हो, तो करें । अगर आप पायंट आफ़ आर्डर रेज करेंगे, तो मैं दूसरी तरफ़ भी इजाजत दूंगा । अगर आप ने कोई सबमिशन करना हो, तो कीजिए ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am on a point of order I am not on a point of submission.

My point of order is about the produre; nothing else. There is the agenda before us. The business for the House

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

has been set down. We the Members of this House have to get through the business of the House. You gave your ruling on a particular matter; the question of the CBI report and all that has come up in the course of the discussion that took place. The matter is disposed of by your ruling. That is the final thing. My submission is, whether the Members of this House have not got the right to proceed with the next item of business on the agenda. No discussion, no other item of busines is permissible except on a regular motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already stated that no discussion or comment is allowed on the ruling. You cannot raise any point of order or a discussion on the ruling given. If you want to make simple submission, you may try to make it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, kindly try to understand me. What I am submitting is this. I am not objecting to the point that your ruling should not be challenged. My point is, whether any point it relates to the ruling or otherwise, can be given precedence over the busines which has been set out in the Order Paper. I feel that nothing can be given precedence. Therefore, my submission is that we should take up the next item of business listed in the agenda. Any attempt to make a submission on other matters is objectionable and we are not prepared to listen to them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then they may go out, and the House can carry on the business; if they are not prepared to listen they are free to go out.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We have to take up the next item in the agenda. The only reason why we are here is that we should take up and transact the business of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर ये लोग सुनना नहीं चाहते, तो कान बन्द कर के रखें। आप ने रूलिंग दिया है कि हम सबमिशन कर सकते हैं। हम सबमिशन करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन ये कहते हैं कि हम सबमिशन नहीं कर सकते। ये कहते हैं कि आप को सबमिशन सुनने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। ये आप के रूलिंग को चेलेंज कर रहे हैं।

SHRI P. K. DEO: You have got the residuary power under rule 389.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Only the business of the House can be transacted; not any other thing.

SHRI P. K. DEO: You have got the residual power. You called upon me, and when I was going to speak, he challenged you. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): The hon. Speaker has given his ruling already (*Interruptions*). If you are not willing to act up to his ruling, please walk out. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. K. DEO: I draw your attention to page 128 of the 18th edition of May's Parliamentary Practice. If we are to discuss Tulmohan Ram and he was found guilty of forgery, the punishment is expulsion.... (*Interruptions*).

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: You will not be permitted, unless you bring in a motion; you cannot go in this manner. I am not going to allow you offhand. I am not allowing it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I wish to make one submission. I accept your ruling; it may be good or bad. My point is different. I want to know about my motion.

MR. SPEAKER: There are many, not one motion. I have to see them all.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In my motion I say that a committee should be constituted with some Members of this House and you as the Chairman, to go into the entire report and then see whether it should be submitted

or not. I should be allowed move a motion; let them decide with a majority; let people know that the CBI report will not be laid unless somebody brings and springs a surprise and lays it on the Table of the House.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Mr. Banerjee has repeated the same thing about the CBI report. What could be given under the law is already placed on the Table of the House. It is totally wrong to say that it had not been given to them; it has been placed on the Table of the House under section 173. Their allegations are false and politically motivated. You have given your ruling. What could be given to them under the law has already been placed on the Table of the House. Then why is this thing going on for the last ten days. What cannot be given under the law, you cannot give it; the House cannot receive it; Parliament cannot give it. This kind of thing was going on for the last ten days and it is absolutely wrong to say that the CBI report has not been given. What has gone to the court of law has already been given; nothing more can be asked for or given. This must stop here.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो तीन सवालों पर हम आप का मार्गदर्शन चाहते हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा मार्गदर्शन हो चुका जो होना था। जो मुझे मार्गदर्शन देना था वह मैं ने दे दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब आप सुन तो लीजिए। आप ने यह कहा है कि गृह मंत्री ने जो जानकारी दी है वह इनएडीकेट है और उस पर बहस हो सकती है। ... (**व्यवधान**).... लेकिन जब तक हमारे पास एडीकेट इन्फर्मेशन नहीं है तब तक हम बहस कैसे करेंगे ? जब तक पूरी जानकारी नहीं है तब तक बहस नहीं हो सकती चाहे वह गृह मंत्री का आश्वासन हो चाहे तुलमोहन राम का आचरण हो। अभी भगत जी कह रहे थे कि कौन सा कानून है जो यह कहता है कि सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आए ?.... (**व्यवधान**)...आप ने मुझे बुलाया है और ये टोक रहे हैं।

गृह मंत्री ने सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट की दो कापियां आप के पास भेज दी और आप के ऊपर छोड़ दिया कि टेबल पर रखें या नहीं...

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot lay it on their behalf. I am not prepared to keep it. I had to sit vigilant the whole time it was in my home. I was not sure whether any journalist might be under my pillow or under my bed. If anything leaked out, they would have accused me. I returned it. It is not my job to give legal advice as to which part is relevant or which part is not relevant for the judicial proceedings. There is no other authority for me. I am not going to act as their agent that I should lay it on the Table on their behalf.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मैं कहां कह रहा हूं ? उन्होंने कहा कि आप देख कर बताइए कि क्या इसे टेबल पर रख सकते हैं ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा कि यह आप खुद करिए।

He is the proper person to do it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मैं ने नहीं कहा। मैं तो यह कह रहा था कि जब यह रिपोर्ट आप के पास भेज सकते हैं और आप से पूछ सकते हैं, मान लीजिए कि आप का यह फैसला होता कि यह रिपोर्ट टेबल पर रख दी जाये तो क्या कानून आप के मार्ग में बाधक बनने दिया जाता ? मगर आप ने फैसला नहीं दिया वह बात अलग है। आप ने कहा था कि गृह मंत्री अगर चाहें तो रिपोर्ट रख सकते हैं। इस का मतलब है कि आप की इच्छा है कि वह रिपोर्ट आए। आप चाहते हैं कि सदन के सामने रिपोर्ट आए। क्योंकि आप भी जानते हैं कि बिना रिपोर्ट देखे हुए रिपोर्ट पर कोई फलदायी बहस नहीं हो सकती है।

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

इसलिए हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि रिपोर्ट टेबल पर आनी चाहिए और जब तक रिपोर्ट टेबल पर नहीं आएगी यह मामला लगातार उठता लहेगा ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय (राजनदगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान बड़ी विनम्रता से श्री एस० एन० मिश्र के उस कथन को उद्धृत करते हुए इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि जब उन्होंने इस प्रिविलेज मोशन को उठाया था तो कहा था कि 20 दिसम्बर तक यह अखंड यज्ञ इस सदन में होगा। . . . (व्यवधान) बार बार ये लोग यह प्रश्न उठाते रहे और 72 साढ़े बहत्तर घंटे इस पर बहस की गई । अब आप की काम्प्रीहेंसिव रूलिंग के बाद आप एक एक मिनट देने की बात करेंगे तो यह कभी खत्म नहीं होगा ।

They are bound to observe your ruling. It is very wrong on the part of the opposition to say that you are siding with the Government. They have to abide by the ruling. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, this is, in a sense, the blossoming period of your ruling. Your ruling was given, as it were, in the form of a bud. We have to bring out the implications of your ruling for our future course of action.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I rise on a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to you after listening to him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If I have been able to understand your ruling, you have been please to say that the House could discuss whether the assurance given by the hon. Minister has been fulfilled or not....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am asking for the guidance of the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't put me in this position. I went into the procedural side of it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: As I could understand your ruling, Sir, you have been pleased to say that the House could discuss whether the assurance has been fulfilled or not, that is, in terms of adequate information. My precise question is, if we have to judge whether the information supplied is adequate or not, we have to go into the mother document, that is, the document produced by the CBI.

The second thing that you have been pleased to grant is that the conduct of the hon. Member, Shri Tulmohan Ram, could be discussed by the House. There, you were pleased to say that a *prima facie* case has been established against the hon. Member, Shri Tulmohan Ram.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: What he said I repeated.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is on the basis of the CBI report that a *prima facie* case has been established against the hon. Member, Shri Tulmohan Ram. Now, in all fairness to the hon. Member and to the House, you have to produce the document on the basis of which the hon. Member is being prosecuted and on the basis of which we have to judge his conduct.

These are my humble submissions. There is the duty cast on the Chair, in terms of his own ruling, to produce the CBI document which alone can help us in discussing the conduct of the hon. Member, Shri Tulmohan Ram.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On a point of order, Sir.

The rule concerning the production of a document and laying on the Table has got relevance to the business of the House. No paper need or can be laid on the Table of the House except in relation to the business of the

House. Now, there is no business before the House concerning this particular matter. The business will come before the House when they move a motion in accordance with the ruling given by you. Then only the question will arise. The question does not arise now. The question, whether the paper or the document must be laid on the Table of the House, does not arise in a vacuum. They are raising an issue in a vacuum. Therefore, unless and until they make a motion in pursuance of the ruling, this question is absolutely irrelevant. Therefore, Sir, don't permit it.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow any fresh business included in the agenda. They wanted to make submissions for one or two minutes. I allowed them.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: But he is going into the question of the CBI Report .... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Normally, I should have thought that, after your ruling, the Leader of the House or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should have taken the first step in regard to ensuring that implementation of your ruling takes place and in regard to Mr. Tul Mohan Ram certain proceedings are begun to be initiated. That not having happened, all this bother has come over us and in regard to that you have made two very distinct formulations which are quite important. They have been referred to by Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra also.

You have made a distinction between non-fulfilment of an assurance by Government and violation of the privilege of the House, and you have been pleased to decide that Government is not guilty of violation of the privilege of the House but Government, conceivable, might have been guilty of non-fulfilment of an assurance, of which the House can take notice later on. This is a very important finding of which the Leader of the House of some sort of her deputy, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, should take notice.

The other matter relates to the conduct of Mr. Tul Mohan Ram. It does not concern only Mr. Tul Mohan Ram; it concerns the whole House because the country would like to know what exactly is the House doing in regard to its own honour which implies the conduct of Mr. Tul Mohan Ram. Therefore, it is incumbent upon us to discuss what the Speaker has told that it is incumbent, namely, the conduct of Mr. Tul Mohan Ram. If we do that, naturally it would be necessary to have some material on which we can make a principled attack or defence of the opposition of Mr. Tul Mohan Ram. We have not got those materials. But I am troubled, and I continue to be troubled, by something which has happened in the House. I would like you never to unsay what you have said in the House. You have been pleased on one occasion to communicate to the House the fact of the despatch to you in two separate instalments of certain volumes of documents relating to the CBI investigation of this miserable case and you have mentioned that we have taken the view that that was the property of the House. Now you tell us that you have not considered the matter at all.... (*Interruptions*) and in spite of whatever you had said, you h ave sent back the whole thing. That may be so. I am not going to quarrel over there. You might have sent back. You might have communicated the fact of despatch of these documents to the House.... (*Interruptions*) At any rate, I am not going to go into it. But we should have some documents—whether authoritatively produced or whatever it is. I am not going to discuss the merits of whatever is produced; that is a different matter—, we must have material, substantial enough, on which we can mount an attack or prepare a defence of a colleague of ours, namely, Shri Tul Mohan Ram. It is very unfortunate that we have to pronounce this name so often. In any case, we have to have a discussion. If that is so, it is for the Chair—because we cannot depend on the Government, the Leader of the House or the Minister

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

of Parliamentary Affairs; they have nothing to help you or the House; we have, therefore, to depend on you—to help us with the documents so that we can discuss this matter fully. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): You have given a ruling which will go down in the annals of parliamentary history as a hostiric ruling.. (*Interruptions*). To-day you have given a ruling which is well-considered and the opposition, on merit, have no grounds to challenge it. Therefore they somehow or other want to contest your ruling in the name of making submissions and observations. My grievance is very simple. Now, having conceded the excellence of the ruling, they somehow are bringing about the report of the CBI once and everytime. Their contention is very simple that without the report they will not be able to substantiate their case. We should look to the origin of this particular movement that originated with a privilege motion against one of the hon. Members. To-day, we have to deal only with the limited perspective. Therefore, what we have to see is that we do not discuss anything in all the aspects of what CBI has gone through. They may have covered various aspects of the inquiry. Our intention is about the conduct and discipline of this particular Member who is my colleague. Therefore. we have to see that it is not open to these members to have access to the entire report most of which may not he related to Mr. Tul Mohan Ram's conduct. So far as that particular member, who is one of our colleagues, the issue is a limited one and as you yourself have come to a *prima facie* conclusion he has committed a misconduct. What you have said may be the basis as also the gist that has been placed and on that basis we have to judge for ourselves whether it is a misconduct or not. For that purpose, I do not think there is any necessity and I would even think it is wrong to plead that the entire report should be placed on the Table of the House because there are certain documents which, by their very nature, are secret. Therefore, we cannot compel the Government and there is no legal method to compel the Government to place the report. Their claim that the report has originated from a motion in the school and therefore it should be palced here is also to simply protract the proceedings of the House and in this way we are wasting crores and crores of rupees of public money on this futile exercise. Therefore, I appeal that this disorderly conduct on the part of the Members should be checked and the proceedings of the House should go on in the normal fashion.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): The validity of a parliamentary democracy cannot be maintained by ignoring the conventions observed in parliamentary democracies all over the world. The convention as such in the entire world, not in my country alone, is that nowhere the CBI report is placed on the Table of the House. Even when our friends in the opposite come to power they will also do the same thing. Therefore, the integrity of parliamentary democracy has to be maintained. Of course, the Government has palced before the House the vital points mentioned in the report and in your ruling you have very clearly mentioned that Shri Tul Mohan Ram is guilty of an offence. If so, the court of law is there. With due respect to Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra, my humble submision is this. No further time should be wasted. You are part and parcel of this great institution of Parliament and you have to maintain the dignity and decorum of this august House. People outside should know the duties which you are performing. What is the actual business, Sir? You have come out with your ruling, you are observing the rules of the Chair and I am hoping that there will be no more chance from tomorrow for them to disturb the business of the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छे रहे, आप ने तो हमारी लाज रख ली ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You must congratulate him for his maiden speech, Sir!

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): This discussion has created much expectation and after that discussion whether it has produced a "freak baby" I am not going to discuss. I do not criticise your ruling, but the way you have made that ruling.....

MR. SPEAKER: I don't allow any discussion on my ruling. Please excuse me. Professor....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have not heard me. I am not at all going to criticise your ruling. But, in the course of your ruling, you have given certain freedom and latitude to us.

MR. SPEAKER: Only submission I allow.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is arising in the course of the operative part of your ruling. There may be a debate. That is number one. Number two is this. This House is free to take any step as it desires about Mr Tul Mohan Ram. Now, Sir, you have given us the freedom. Now, we have to know how we could use that freedom. Because. this freedom is to be used either in raising certain debate, or in taking steps against Mr. Tul Mohan Ram. And we require to know what are the matters that we could raise, that we could discuss, because, you, in your wisdom, told the House about the gist of the complaint against Mr. Tul Mohan Ram. Now, what is the basis of the gist? You have made a fine distinction between breach of privilege and breach of propriety. You have said, the Minister has not made breach of privilege, but breach of propriety of this House. And if we raise the discussion of propriety we must know the facts. You have got certain materials or certain documents on the basis of which you have come to certain conclusion. But we are comletely in the dark. We want to know what those documents are.

MR. SPEAKER: I never took notice of them It is not my business.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Have you got the full or a part of the documents? That is number one. Was that letter given to you? Was there collusion between the CBI and Mr. Tul Mohan Ram? All these facts are material and unless we know. how can we make a fruitful contribution to the discussion in the House? There has been breach of propriety by the Home Minister. What steps are you going to take? That is the issue now. Please do not reduce this House into a "Royal Council." This is a People's Parliament. Unless you provide us with the background material, with the concerned documents. with facts and statistics, how can we come to judgment? When it comes to a question of breach of propriety, as such, what steps are we to take? You have taken on yourself something very serious. It is not confined to Members of Parliament only, the whole country is watching what an intriguing thing this episode has become. You should not shut out this discussion, Sir. and say: Look! countrymen this is the thing and there is nothing wrong. You are unfortunately giving a shield to them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir. I want to make a short submission. I think there is no need of unnecessarily getting agitated on this issue. There are two courses open now. One, we can proceed with the motion which is already there, namely, motion of breach of privilege against Mr. Tul Mohan Ram. In that motion the short question is whether as stated and observed by you a breach of privilege in terms of misdeamenour has been committed or not. We are not going to convert ourselves in a court of law to convict him for a criminal offence. To that extent whatever *prima facie* material is there we can discuss it threadbare. Let us go ahead with that. As far as Mr. Banereej's motion under Rule 184 is concerned that can be taken up only after the privilege motion which is pending is decided. It has also to go before the Business Advisory Committee and time for the motion has to be given. Therefore, let us not confuse the two issues.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

It can be moved under Rule 225 tomorrow. That is the earliest thing that can be done.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make one or two brief submissions. My first submission is in this House. not only on this matter but for any other matter about which we want to discuss the various pros and cons, should this House not get—as a matter of right—all the document and information for proper discussion. After all, you have been good enough to observe that this House is meant for discussion. It is meant for free discussion and free discussion is not possible without a free flow of information. Unless we have free flow of information all the time on all important matters then how are we going to conduct a free and meaningfull debate in this House? My point of submission is, the nation is expecting not only from your goodself but from each Member of this House a certain sense of responsibility and that part of responsibility is that the entire truth of the matter must come out on the surface. Therefore you must help us and guide us by so arranging the business and directing the Government that all relevant and important information which is meaningful to the discussion must be made available.

Secondly, my friends Mr. Bhagat and others have been quoting a number of rules and technicalities. I concede the point that under the existing rules and under the existing law of the State probably this House has no right to demand the presentation of the report on the Table of the House. But there is higher law, namely, one which requires the truth of the matter to be brought out in its entirity. How can you violate that law? Afterall सत्यमेव जयते is the motto of your Government and my Government and of the country. Surely truth has to be brought out and if there are any rules or law because of which we are unable to arrive at truth then we must appeal to the higher law with a view to getting the truth of this or any other publication.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : बार बार सत्तारुढ़ दल के लोग यह कह रहे हैं कि विरोधी पक्ष के लोग सदन का समय बरबाद कर रहे हैं। इसका एक मामूली सा नुस्खा मैं बताता हूं जिससे सदन का समय बरबाद नहीं होगा और वह यह है कि सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट सदन पटल पर रख दी जाए। बार बार हमारी यही मांग है।

तीस हजारी कोर्ट में बहुत से मुकदमें चल रहे हैं जिन की चार्ज शीट और रिपोर्ट हो गई है। सदन में विरोधी पक्ष सारे चार्ज शीट्स की मांग नहीं करता है। क्या वजह है कि सी०बी०आई० की रिपोर्ट पर हम इतना जोर दे रहे हैं? सत्तारुढ़ दल के लोग यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री की मौजूदगी में तो काफी चिल्ला लेते हैं लेकिन जब वही लोग बाहर निकलते हैं तो कहते हैं कि इन लोगों को सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रख देनी चाहिए।

आपकी व्यवस्था गलत हो या सही हम उस पर बहस नहीं करेंगे। एक निवेदन आप से हम अवश्य करेंगे। आज कोई मंत्री हों और वह इस सदन को कोई आश्वासन दे दें और उस मंत्रालय से उनको कल या परसों निकाल दिया जाए तो यह सदन उनके खिलाफ आश्वासन के बारे में क्या करेगा और उनके आश्वासनों का क्या बनेगा? यह सदन मंत्रियों के झूठे आश्वासनों का कब्रिस्तान बन जाएगा। हर हालत में यह प्रिवलेज मोशन घूम फिर करके प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ ही जाता है। श्री एल० एन० मिश्र मुस्करा रहे हैं क्योंकि इनका नाम आपने नहीं लिया है और वह बिलकुल दोषमुक्त अपने आपको समझ रहे हैं। लेकिन जैसे ही तुल मोहन राम की चर्चा आएगी तो इनके पिता जी के नाम पर खुले स्कूल की चर्चा

भी छिड़ेगी और तब इनकी मुस्कराहट गायब हो जाएगी ।

मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि सभा पटल पर सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट रखी जाए ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उधर से श्री भगत और श्री राव ने कहा है कि वह रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने नहीं रखी जा सकती है । उन्होंने केस डायरी के बारे में भी कहा है । इस सदन के दो फंक्शन हैं : एक लैजिस्लेटिव फंक्शन और दूसरा जुडिशल फंक्शन । उस पर जुडिशल फंक्शन तब होता है, जब हम ब्रेच आफ प्रिविलेज के किस। केस को डील करते हैं । छोटे से छोटा मैजिस्ट्रेट और जज भी केस डायरी मंगा सकता है । आप की रूलिंग के तहत हम इस विषय को डिसकस करने जा रहे हैं । इस स्थिति में हम को कहा जाये कि हम केस डायरी नहीं मंगा सकते हैं, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है । प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार केस डायरी को क्यों छिपा रही है । इस का कारण यह है कि इस मामले में केवल श्री तुलमोहन राम ही अपराधी नहीं है, बल्कि श्री मिश्र और इस सरकार के कई वरिष्ठ मंत्री भी अपराधी हैं । इस लिए जान-बूझ कर केस डायरी को छिपाया जा रहा है और कई प्रकार के असम्बद्ध और झूठे मुद्दों को इस में लाया जा रहा है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम हर तरह से संवैधानिक दृष्टि से भी—केस डायरी को देखने और उस के यहां रखे जाने के अधिकारी हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is now over. I have nothing to add and nothing to say. It is for the House to decide.

13.42 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1974, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th November, 1974, in the Navy (amendment) Bill, 1973:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-fourth" *substitute* "Twenty-fifth".

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 3,—
for "1973" *substitute* "1974".'

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1974, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th November, 1974, in the Indian Works of Defence (Amendment) Bill, 1973:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-fourth Year" *substitute* "Twenty-fifth Year".

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4,—

for "1973" *substitute* "1974".'

(iii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1974, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th November, 1974, in the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1974:—

Clause 26

1. That at page 13, lines 12 and 13.—

for "no court inferior to that of a presidency magistrate or a magistrate of the first class" *substitute*—

substitute "no court other than that of a metropolitan magistrate or a judicial magistrate of the first class or a court superior thereto".

2. That at page 13, line 15,—

for "1898" *substitute* "1973".'

(iv) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Tokyo Convention Bill, 1974, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1974.'

(v) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Small Coins (Offences) Amendment Bill, 1974, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th November, 1974.'

BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(1) The Tokyo Convention Bill, 1974.

(2) The Small Coins (Offences) Amendment Bill, 1974.

13.43 hrs.

13.43 hrs.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(1) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER OF LOK SABHA TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong): I beg to move:

"That this House do appoint Shri Tulsidas Dasappa to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Limitation Act, 1963, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Prabhudas Patel".

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do appoint Shri Tulsidas Dasappa to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Limitation Act, 1963, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Prabhudas Patel."

The Motion was adopted.

(ii) RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO APPOINT A MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Limitation Act, 1963, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Bipinpal Das and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Limitation Act, 1963, in the vacancy caused by the resignation

of Shri Bipinpal Das and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

13.44 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED DECISION TO RAISE LEVY PRICE OF SUGAR

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to a very disturbing news in the *Times of India* dated December 1, 1974.

There is a news item that there is an increase in the levy price of sugar which would be announced within a fortnight. Mr. Pillai of the Indian Sugar Mills Limited said to-day at Madras that the Union Agriculture Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram gave him this assurance when he met him last Monday.

This is a very disturbing news. The consumers of the whole country had not been expectinng that. Despite this serious failure to impliment the previous assurances, this Government perhaps, apparently seems to be serious to hold the priceline—at least it claims that it is serious to hold the priceline—and, at this moment, if the price of levy sugar is increased, it will naturally have reaction and the market price of sugar is bound to go up. And the other commodities' prices will be affected. The most disturbing aspect of it, is that when this is to be announced, the Minister of the Central Government makes it known to the people of this country through the Chairman of the Indian Sugar Mills Federation when Parliament itself is in session. The Chairman, Shri Pillay, has said that he gave this assurance last Monday. I wanted the Minister of Agriculture to be present here to confirm or contradict this report. If he contradicts it, the country will gain. But the statement is very categorical that last Monday Shri Pillay was assured by the Minister of Agriculture that the levy price of sugar would be raised.

Here the question of propriety and the question of privilege also comes. If the price has to be raised, the House must first be taken into confidence when it is in session. We do not want to hear this news from the mouth of the Chairman of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association.

So I would request you to ask the Minister to make a statement in the House clarifying whether the news is correct or not. If it is correct, then with regard to the increase in the price of levy sugar, the House must be given an opportunity to raise its voice against it because we are against any increase in the price of any item, particular with regard to the price of levy sugar. This is a question not only of the right but of the privilege of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप ने इस विषय के लिए रूल 377 के अन्तर्गत इजाजत दी है? यह तो प्रिवेलेज का मामला है। सदन बैठा हुआ है और मंत्री महोदय लेवी शूगर की प्राइस को बढ़ाने के बारे में फैडरेशन के प्रेजिडेंट से बातचीत कर रहे हैं और उस से ऐलान करवा रहे हैं।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बगुलसराय): माननीय सदस्य ने नोटिस दिया है और मिनिस्टर सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I would like the Minister to clarify the position. If he contradicts the reports, it is all right. But if he had given any such assurance, then the question of privilege comes in.

MR. SPEAKER: This will be conveyed to the Minister. Mr. Maurya.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You have rejected my adjournment

motion on the question of DA to the employees. You may not admit the adjournment motion, but you can kindly ask the Finance Minister to make a statement. The DA due must be paid to the employees.

MR. SPEAKER: Everyday you raise it in one form or other.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): This is agitating the minds of all the employees.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganga): It is a very important issue that Shri Banerjee is raising.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see; I do not commit myself.

13.47 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) ORDINANCE AND SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALSATION) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Madhu Limaye on the 25th November 1974, namely:

> "This House disapproves of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance 1974 (Ordinance No. 12 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 21st September 1974" and

further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri B. P. Maurya on the 25th November 1974, namely:—

> "That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners in respect of the sick textile undertakings specified in the First Schedule with a view to reorganising and rehabilitating such sick textile undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of different varieties of cloth and yarn, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): Let me express my gratitude to the hon. members who took great interest in the debate on the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill. Nearly 28 hon. members belonging to different political parties represented in this august House participated in the discussion. This very fact goes to show beyond doubt that this is a Bill which is appreciated by all of us. There may be difference of opinion on the approach and working, but so far as concerned, every hon. member who took part in the debate has, directly or indirectly, extended his support to it. There are two constituents of every piece of enactment or legislation: i.e., Aims and Objects of the Bill. I may be allowed to call it "Life" and clauses, sub-clauses and the Schedule, if any, of the Bill, I would call them "Body." I had been listening to the views of the hon. Members very atentively. I can say that so far as the Aims and Objects of this Bill are concerned, this House appears to be unanimous on this point and supports the Bill. But most of the hon Members, irrespective of party affiliation, either belonging to this side or that side of the House, have expressed their great concern on the constitution of clauses 5, 14 and Schedule II of the Bill. According to their opinion, these clauses are framed in such a manner that the interest of the workers is not kept in vision. Some of the hon Members even belonging to the ruling party went to the extent in mentioning that these provisions of the Bill are anti-

workers. When I come to the stage of replying on this point I would make the position more clear.

Hon. Members from the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have expressed their views in such a manner which leaves the impression as if the State Textile Corporations were established long ago and these were the State Textile Corporations which inspired the Centre to establish the National Textile Corporation in the Centre, and now, by this Bill, all the rights and privileges of these State Textile Corporations are being taken away by the National Textile Corporation. When I come on this point I will make this issue also very clear.

I would like to take this opportunity to recall the circumstances leading to the nationalisation of the 103 sick textile undertakings. Between the years 1959 and 1972, the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, had taken over the managament of 57 textile undertakings which had either been lying closed or were showing serious symptoms of sickness, as witnessed by the fall in production and dislocation of employment. A Government committed to the goal of welfare of the masses cannot afford to sit on the sidelines and allow a decline in the production of an essential commodity like cloth and the laying off of labour, on account of the failures of the private management of industrial undertakings. By 1972, the problem of sick mills in the textile sector had attained such dimensions that it was decided to acquire by nationalisation the 57 textile mills, the management of which had already been taken over as well as others which had since become sick. Accordingly, the management of 46 textile undertakings, pending nationalisation, was taken over under the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1972 which came into effect on 31st October, 1972. The acquisition was to be done in two stages—first by taking over the management and then by nationalising the undertakings after completing evaluation of the assets, as was done in the case of nationalisation of the coking coal industry.

There were several reasons which prompted the decision to nationalise the sick textile undertakings. It had been established that the private sector was not in a position to raise the necessary resources required for the rehabilitation and modernisation of these undertakings. Further, the previous managements were responsible for bringing these undertakings to a state of sickness by mismanagement and frittering away of resources. They had failed to undertake timely repairs and modernisation. Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the management could be retained only for a limited period after which the undertakings had to be restored to the previous owners. It was not deemed appropriate that the Government should invest funds and undertake necessary measures to restore the health of the undertakings and then finally allow the undertakings to revert back to the same owners who had been responsible for the sickness of the mills.

I would like to quote from the English version of the Hindi speech of the hon. Member Shri Madhu Limaye. I wish the hon. Member were present in the House. I quote:

> "....the nationalisation of the mills should be used as lever for formulating and enforcing an integrated, people-oriented textile policy".

In this connection, I should like to tell the hon. Member that Government have already started moving in this direction. It was considered that after nationalisation, the undertakings would be instrumental in achieving Government policy in respect of augmentation of production and distribution of cloth for mass consumption. Secondly, employment in these undertakings would be continuous and assured. Thirdly, the long-term future of these undertakings including their rehabilitation and modernisation could be planned with certainly and Gov-

ernment would be in a better position to provide the necessary financial inputs.

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourn now and the hon. Minister may continue in the afternoon.

14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

(The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock)

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE DISAPPROVAL OF SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) ORDINANCE AND SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) BILL—Contd.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, hon. Members Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shri Ram Singh Bhai, Shri P. M. Mehta, Shri R. S. Pandey and other hon. Members have expressed their great concern as to why a huge amount of Rs. 39 crores is going to be awarded to the owners of these 103 sick textile mills. Keeping in view the interests of the people of the country, Parliament amended article 31 of the Constitution and the word "compensation" was substituted by the word "amount". Now, in terms of article 31 of the Constitution no property can be acquired save by the authority of law and after the payment of an amount which may be fixed by such law. Since it was necessary for an amount to be paid to the owner for the vesting of right in Government, the total amount of Rs. 39,18,13,000 specified in the First Schedule to the Bill has been determined, taking into account not only the assets of the 109 sick textile undrtakings which stand transferred and vest in the Central Government, but also liabilities which have been assumed by the Central Government in respect of these undertakings under sub-clause (2) of clause 5 of the Bill. Here I would like to submit that I want to renumber proviso as sub-clause (2) and the existing sub-clause (2) as sub-clause (3) for which amendments are being moved by me. So, I hope wou will allow me to use this sub-clause in this way.

However, other liabilities attached to these undertakings have not been assumed by the Central Government. Claims relating to such liabilities have to be fixed before the Commissioner of Payments against the amount specified in the First Schedule.

It may be stated that the extend of these claims will be correctly known only after they have been decided by the Commissioner of Payment. It is likely that a very substantial portion of the amount specified in the First Schedule will go towards meeting loans and advanced to these undertakings by the nationalised banks, financial institutions, dues to the workers and dues to the Central and State Governments, semi-governmental authorities etc. The residual amount, if any, which remains after meeting such liabilities will go to the owners. It is, therefore, incorrect to say that the owners are being paid huge amounts totalling Rs. 39 crores. The residual amount which may go to a few of the owners after meeting the liabilities is not likely to be of any magnitude.

Two or three hon. Members specifically mentioned certain sick textile mills from Schedule One and expressed their doubts about the genuineness of the amount mentioned in column 4 of the Schedule. These are seven mills in the case of which only a nominal amount of Rs. 1,000 is to be paid under the First Schedule for the vesting of the right of title and interest of the owner in the Central Government. In the case of these seven mills it was found that the total liabilities being assumed under clause 5 of the Bill

would be in excess of the total assets. Consequently, these mills were found to have a negative net worth after taking into consideration the liabilities assumed and therefore only a nominal amount was indicated in the First Schedule against these seven mill.

About the Ordinance I have already made my submission. Even then, some hon. Members specifically mentioned about it, and specially Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Erasmo de Sequeria, Shri Mavalankar, Dr. Pandeya, Shri Shukla and other hon. Members expressed their anger against the Sick Textile Mills Acquisition Ordinance, 1974, which was promulgated on the 21st September 1974. Two main arguments are advanced against the said Ordinance. Firstly, the Sick Textile Mills Nationalisation Bill was introduced on the 2nd September 1974 and so the Government could wait for the next session of the House and the said Bill could be passed very conveniently in due course. So, where was the occasion for the Government to recommend to the President the issue of an Ordinance regarding a Bill which was already introduced in the House, in a hurried manner? Secondly, the Ordinance was issued in such a hurried manner that even the highest court of the land could not appreciate it, and what to talk of appreciating this Ordinance, the hon. Supreme Court passed a stricture against the approach of the Government. I have already given the reasons, at the time of moving the Bill for consideration, as to why the said Ordinance became inevitable.

I may also be permitted to mention that in the similar circumstances in the past also, it had become necessary for the Government to issue Ordinances after introduction of the relevant Bills which could not be enacted into law in time. For instance, we might recall the case of the Railways (Employment of Members of the Armed Forces) Act, 1965 which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 24th September, 1965 and, finally enacted on 3rd December, 1965. In the meantime, an Ordinance had to be issued on 29th September, 1965. Similarly, in the case of the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1966, which was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 9th December, 1965, an Ordinance had to be issued on 6th June, 1966 which was subsequently replaced when the Bill was enacted into law on 31st August, 1966. Again, in the case of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Act, 1968, introduced in the Lok Sabha on 10th May, 1968, an Ordinance was issued on 17th June, 1968, to put into effect the provisions of the Bill which was, finally, enacted into law on 9th August, 1968.

I have cited the above instances in order to emphasize that in the past also, when the circumstances have warranted, Ordinances have been issued even after the relevant Bill had been introduced in Parliament.

The hon. Member, Shri L. N. Pandeya, had referred to the reported stricture by Supreme Court against N.T.C. regarding taking over of management of Kaleeswarar Mills Ltd., 'B' Unit. The facts are that after the promulgation of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, the National Textile Corporation deputed an officer to take possession of this Mill. The possession was accordingly taken over in the morning of 23rd September, 1974. On the same day, the honourable Supreme Court passed an order for maintenance of status quo on 23rd September, 1974. This order was served on the N.T.C. in the evening, that is, after the possession had been taken over.

In the course of hearing, the honourable Chief Justice made certain observations to the effect that the N.T.C. should not have disturbed the status quo by taking over the possession on 23rd. However, on behalf of the N.T.C., it was explained that the orders of the Supreme Court had been served on the N.T.C. in the evening whereas the possession of the Mill had been taken over in the morning on the same day. In the written orders passed by the honourable Supreme Court

[Shri B. P. Maurya]—*contd.*

on 27th October, 1974, no strictures were passed against the N.T.C.

In order to put the record in order and to bring the facts before this august House, I may allowed to quote from the copy of the proceedings of the Supreme Court. I quote:

> "UPON hearing counsel, the Court directed that Mr. T. N. Ranganathan is appointed as Court Receiver of Kaleshwar Mills and Unit B. Mr. Ranganathan who was in possession on 23rd September, 1974, will take charge of the entire said Mill and Unit B, as on 23rd September, 1974 and continue in possession. Whatever was produced from 23rd September, 1974 will also be taken possession of by him. He will give inspection of the accounts and other records to Respondent No. 2 once a fortnight on three day prior notice being given by the said Respondent to the Receiver."

This is the operating paragraph. I fail to understand as to how the hon. Member takes this as a stricture.

I would like to give the historical background of the formation of the National Textile Corporation. It has become inevitable because some of the hon. Members have expressed the view in this context in such a manner as if the National Textile Corporation has come into existence very recently and is going to take away all the rights and privileges which had been enjoyed by the State Textile Corporations and the State Governments who had been running the sick textile mills from a very long period.

The National Textile Corporation was set up in April, 1968 with the main objective of managing the affairs of sick textile undertakings taken over by the Government from time to time. Simultaneously, the then Minister of Commerce had a meeting with some of the Chief Ministers and Industries Ministers of States in May, 1968. In that meeting, it was suggested by some Ministers that the State Government might also set up State Textile Corporations as subsidiaries to the National Textile Corporation. It was also mentioned that the assistance of the Central Government will be routed through the N.T.C. and that it would be generally 51 per cent. The balance amount of 49 per cent was to be contributed by the State Government or the State Textile Corporations.

The hon. Member, Shri L. N. Pandeya, has sought a clarification as to whether there would be centralised management or there would be autonomy for the management of units located in various States. His preference is apparently for centralised management. The hon. Members Shri Damani and Shri Raja Kulkarni, on the other hand have vehemently pleaded for the pattern of management of the mills in which the State Textile corporations should have complete control and supervision. They specially drew the attention of the House towards the mills situate in Maharashtra The hon. Member, Shri Krishnan, also spoke in a similar vein and pleaded for management of the textile mills in Tamil Nadu through the State Textile Corporation.

Now, 103 textile undertakings taken over by the Government were managed partly through National Textile Corporation and partly through the State Textile Corporations. The State Textile Corporations had been established in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nazamabad): What about Andhra Pradesh? We have got sick mills there.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Wherever the Stat Textile Corporation was not there, the State Government had been managing.

They were acting as Authorised Controllers or Custodians on behalf of the Central Government.

The Mills located in other States were managed directly by the National Textile Corporation. A State Textile Corporation has been set up

recently in West Bengal also. But it is functioning only as the agency through which funds are released to the mills. The financial requirements of these undertakings were being met by the Central and State Governments in the proportion of 51 : 49. However, due to paucity of resources with the State Governments, the National Textile Corporation had to release the State Governments' share in many cases.

Soon after the work relating to the National Textile Corporation was transferred to this Ministry in March, 1973, the question relating to legislation for the nationalisation and future pattern of management of the mills were taken up for detailed examination. The alterative management patterns were considered and it was thought advisable that a coordinated approach was necessary to fulfil the objectives of nationalisation.

The continuance of State Textile Corporations could have certain disadvantages which are, *inter alia*, firstly, possibility unhealthy competetion; secondly, limitation in the development and, therefore, sub-optimal use of management; thirdly, uncoordinated approach in the matter of development of exports; fourthly, difficulties in pursuing R&D activities; and fifthly, difficulties in grouping textile mills in certain States into viable units.

After taking into consideration the different suggestions and views of the State Governments, it was decided to entrust the management of the mills to subsidiary Corporations of the National Textile Corporation in the interest of uniform pattern of management and efficient running of the mills. In order that the State Governments are fully associated in the management of the subsidiary Corporations, it has been decided that the Chairman-cum-Managing Directors of the subsidiaries would be appointed in consultation with the State Governments. The State Governments would have the option to contribute upto 49 per cent of the equity capital and nominate Directors in the Boards in proportion to their share in the equity capital.

The hon Members, Shri Damani, Shri Raja Kulkarni and Shri Krishnan, have argued that the investments made by the State Governments in the sick textile mills and the guarantees furnished by the State Governments for obtaining finance for the mills during the pre-take-over of management period should be protected.

Under this Bill a clear distinction has been made between the liabilities pertaining to the post-takeover management period and those relating to the pre-takeover period. Under the new sub-clause (2) of Clause 5 of the Bill, loans advanced by the Central Government, the State Governments, the NTC and the STC during the post-takeover period are being assumed by the Central Government.

As regards the guarantees furnished, these relate to loans advanced by banks and financial institutions during the post-takeover management period and, therefore, figure in Category I of the Second Schedule. It has been provided that all such liabilities, to the extent they are not discharged out of the amount specified in the First Schedule, will also be assumed by the Central Government. Sir, the investments made by the State Governments or the guarantees given in the pre-takeover management period could not have been protected without upsetting the scheme in the legislation regarding assumption or discharge of such liabilities. Consequently, in regard to such liabilities, the State Governments would have to file claims before the Commissioner of Payments against the amount specified in the First Schedule. The investments made in the lease period are the liabilities of the pre-takeover period and it would not be legally in order to give them the same priority as funds advanced after the take over of management. Such proposals would be in direct contravention of the scheme of priorities laid down in the Bill.

[Shri B. P. Maurya]—*contd.*

Regarding provident fund, some hon. members have expressed their feelings in a very strong manner. They have expressed their strong feelings on the issue of provident fund of the workers corresponding to the pre-takeover period. Clause 14 of the Bill provides that every workman employed in the sick textile undertakings will, on and from the appointed day, become an employee of the National Textile Corporation and shall hold office or service therein with the same rights and privileges as to pension, gratuity and other matters as would have been admissible to him if these sick textile undertakings had not been nationalised. Clause 15 of the Bill provides that, where any provident fund had been established by the owners of the sick textile undertakings, the monies relatable to the employees whose services have become transferred to the NTC shall stand transferred to the NTC.

It has been proposed by some hon. members that Clause 14 of the Bill be so amended as to ensure that not only the tenure of service and rights and privileges as to pension and gratuity are protected but the rights relating to the provident fund in respect of the pre-takeover as well as post-takeover period are also taken over by the Central Government. Provisions similar to the provisions of Clause 14 existed in section 20(1) of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 and section 14 of the Coalmines Nationalisation Act, 1973, and provisions similar to the provisions of Clause 15 existed previously in section 20(3) of the Air Corporation Act, 1953 and section 15 of the Coalmines Nationalisation Act, 1973. Further, it will be seen that the amount of the liabilities which is proposed to be taken over is an unspecified one and it is not known as to what would be the quantum of such liabilities. Further, it will be seen that, out of the liabilities of the previous owners, if only one liability, namely, provident fund due to the workmen, is discharged by the Central Government, in that case picking out of one liability from out of the several liabilities of the previous owners is likely to be regarded as discriminatory and is also likely to be challenged as on unreasonable preference given to a particular class of creditors to the detriment of the other creditors. It is, therefore, felt.....

SHRI S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I am thankful to the hon. Minister for what he has mentioned about pension and gratuity. May I invite his kind attention to Clause 14(1) of the Bill? It says:

> ".....shall hold office or service in the National Textile Corporation with the same rights and privileges as to pension, gratuity and other matters....."

Myself, Shrimati Roza Deshpande, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan and others had an opportunity to meet the hon. Minister, Shri T. A. Pai, when Shri Maurya was also present. There, if I am not mistaken, I had said this. They did agree that provident fund will also be specified because the Law Officer advised them that in 'other matters' provident fund will definitely be covered. I would only request you.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will it not be better that you take this up when the clause comes for consideration?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is true. But the hon. Minister, Mr Pai, is here.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow you when the clause is taken up. If you are satisfied with his general reply and you would not speak again when the clause comes up, I can allow but if you think that you will be more effective then, then you can discuss it more specifically and more meaningfully when the clause is taken up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I submit something in between because we

were expecting a government amendment because provident fund is the hard-earned money. Mr. Pai is here and Mr. Maurya is here. Why has a specific amendment not been brought?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When this clause comes up, you can raise it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I will request that the Attorney-General should come here and clarify. You do not expect the workers to go to the Supreme Court.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are diffusing your arguments and thereby weaken your case.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will you allow me to move a motion that the Attorney General should come here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the clause comes up, you can make that motion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvathupuzha): All of us will take it up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will be more effective then.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I feel obliged for your observations. It is, therefore, felt that it would not be possible to pick out one liability out of several....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It is not a liability. That money is recovered under an Act of Parliament. Or else those people would not have deposited the money with their employers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is employees' money.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central): In that case, the Government should recover this money from the mill-owners.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Let the Minister explain what he means by 'other matters'. What are the 'other matters'? Let him reply specifically.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East): Let him spell out as to what the 'other matters' are.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: When we come to the clause, I will definitely explain it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I tell you that your purpose will be better served if you make your submissions as the clause comes up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You may not being the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is true that I will have to attend a Committee. But if you want, I shall come back.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I, being a labourer's son, can understand the agony and the anxiety of the hon. Members on this burning issue of the provident fund of which 50 per cent was contributed by the workers from their hard-earned wages. It is also a matter of great concern that the previous owners of most of the sick mills could escape the prosecution. Let me have the privilege to express my feelings on this issue very strongly so that in future no defaulter goes unpunished. I believe that the authorities concerned will prosecute the defaulters in those cases so that the workers may not lose their hard-earned provident fund. Almost all the hon. Members who took part in the debate have expressed their concern on the most crucial issue of the employees' dues. Irrespective of Party affiliation, the Hon'ble Members had been almost of the unanimous opinion that the workers' dues of pre-take over period should have priority. Sir, I will fail in my duty, if I do not mention that Hon'ble Members, Shri Tridip Chaudhary, Shri Vasant Sathe, Smt. Roza Deshpande and Shri Stephen had been putting all their weight in favour of workers' dues. I would also like to share the genuine feelings of the Hon'ble Members in this connection. Sir, in order to understand the complete structure of this Bill which is based upon two main pillars of re-take over and post-take over periods, I would like to discuss these two factors in detail.

[Shri B. P. Maurya]—*contd.*

Under Clause 3 on the appointed day (i.e. 1st April, 1974), the title, right and interest of the owner in relation to every sick textile undertaking shall stand transferred to and vest in the Central Government. The effect of vesting has been spelt out in Clause 4(1) of the Bill, wherein it has been made clear that the sick textile undertaking referred to in Clause 3 shall be deemed to include not only all the assets but also the liabilities and obligations specified in sub-clause (2) of Clause 5.

Under Clause 8, provision has been made for payment to the owners of the sick textile undertakings vested under Clause 3, of an amount equal of the amount specified against the sick textile undertaking in column 4 of the First Schedule.

It is evident that the amount specified in the First Schedule has been determined taking into account the assets which have vested in the Central Government in relation to the sick textile undertakings as well as the liabilities which have been assumed under Sub-clause (2) of Clause 5.

It may be emphasised that the liabilities assumed, and therefore, taken into consideration in determining the amount for the First Schedule, are only those spelt out in Sub-Clause (2) of Clause 5. These liabilities are loans advanced by the Central Government State Government|National Textile Corporation and certain categories of workers' dues pertaining to the post-take over of management period.

In this Bill, as distinction has been made between liabilities incurred in the post-take over of management period. Between 1959 and 1972, Government had taken over the management of 103 textile undertakings. Preferential treatment has been given to liabilities incurred during the post-take over of management period of these mills.

As indicated earlier, certain liabilities of the post-take over of management period have been assumed by the Central Government. Since these liabilities have already been taken into account while determining the amount payable under the First Schedule to the owners, there is no provision for filing of claims pertaining to these liabilities against the amounts specified in the First Schedule to the Commissioner of Payments.

Claims in respect of all other liabilities have to be filed against the amounts specified in the First Schedule before the Commissioner of Payments. These liabilities have been divided into 5 categories in preferential order and listed in the Second Schedule. Unlike the liabilities assumed under Sub-clause (2) of Clause 5, these liabilities specified in the Second Schedule were not taken into account in arriving at the amounts specified in the First Schedule.

In accordance with Clause 21 of the Bill, these liabilities will have priorities as follows:—

> Category I will have precedence over all other categories and Category II will have precedence over Category III and so on.

Liabilities included in Categories I & II relate to post-take over of management period and liabilities in Categories III—V pertain to the pre-take over period.

Category I liabilities include *inter alia* bank loans, trading credits availed by the textile undertakings during the post-take over of management period. Although claims will have to be filed before the Commissioner of Payments in respect of these liabilities, Clause 27 provides that to the extent they remain undischarged from the amounts specified in the First Schedule, the liabilities shall be assumed by the Central Government after the Commissioner of Payments has intimated to Government the amount which has remain undischarged.

The liabilities specified included in Category I of the Second Schedule, therefore, in effect have the same

status as the liabilities assumed by the Central Government under Sub-clause (2) of Clause 5. The only difference being that the creditors included in Category I of the Second Schedule have to file claims before the Commissioner of Payments in the first instance, whereas no such claims have to be filed in respect of liabilities assumed under Clause 5. As per the Financial Memorandum appended to the Bill, the total liability which the Government may have to assume in respect of Category I dues is likely to be of the order of Rs. 9 crores.

Category II dues also pertain to the post-take over of management period. These are *inter alia* revenues, taxes etc. of the Central and State Governments and other dues. To the extent that they are not satisfied out of the amounts specified under the First Schedule, these dues shall ultimately abate. Therefore, dues placed in Category II of the Second Schedule, though they relate to the post-take over of management period are not being fully protected, unlike the other liabilities of the post-take over of management period specified in Clause 5 and Category I of the Second Schedule. However, for purposes of meeting claims out of amounts specified in the First Schedule, Category II dues rank above other liabilities pertaining to the pre-take over of management period spelt out in Categories III to V of the Second Schedule.

In regard to the dues of the pre-take over of management period, secured loans have been placed in Category III and given a higher priority over workers' dues, revenues, taxes, cesses etc. due to Central or State Government which have been placed in Category IV. Last of all, trading credits and other such dues find place in Category V Claims for these dues have to be filed against the amounts specified in the First Schedule, before the Commissioner of Payments and they will be decided according to *inter-se* priorities prescribed. To the extent they are not met, they will also abate.

A majority of the notices of amendments received from Hon'ble Members relate to according of higher priority for workers' dues for the pre-take over of management period. Workers' dues for the post-take over period have been assumed by the Government. The amendments can be divided into three categories—

(i) Amendments which would have the effect of placing workers' dues of the pre-take over of management period on the same footing as the liabilities assumed under Sub-clause (2) of Clause 5. As an example, we may refer to S. No. 77 of the Notice for Amendments moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Inderjit Gupta and others.

(ii) Amendments moved with the purpose of including workers dues of the pre-take over of management period in Category I of the Second Schedule. For instance amendment moved vide S. No. 102 by Shri Madhu Limaye, Smt. Roza Deshpande and others.

The eventual effects of the amendments of the above two types will be the same for the workers. In the first case, the Government will directly assume the liabilities and in the second case they will be fully protected to the extent they remain undischarged out of the amount specified in the First Schedule.

These amendments will result in obliterating the distinction made, after careful consideration of all factors, between post-take over and pre-take over liabilities. In case workers' dues alone, among the liabilities of the pre-take over of management period, are assumed by the Central Government in preference to other liabilities including those of secured creditors, this would be discriminatory and put to risk the relevant provisions of the Act in the Courts. It may also be clarified that in respect of employees' whose services were transferred to the

[SHRI B. P. MAURYA]

NTC or its subsidiaries after nationalisation, the entire period of their service will be taken into account for determination of the amount of gratuity and pension payable to them.

Most of the sick textiles mills were either already closed down or facing imminent closure. By stepping into the shoes of previous employers, the Government has given assured employment to about 1,60,000 workers, most of whom would have been out of jobs. It is, however, difficult for Government to assume all the liabilities in respect of employees' dues for the period before the Government took over the management of Mills.

Secured loans pertaining to the pre-take over of management period have been placed in Category III, as secured loans are given higher periority than other loans/dues according to the established law of the land.

However, third set of amendments suggest that workers' dues of the pre-take-over of management period should be placed in category III in place of secured loans and secured loans which are at present under Category III should be shifted to category IV, that is, wages, salaries and other dues to an employee, should have priority over secured loans.

One such amendment has been moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya. There are other amendments also of the same nature which are being moved by the hon. Members Shrimati Roza Deshpande, Shrimati Parvati Krishnan, Shri S. A. Muruganantham and Shri S. M. Banerjee.

I would like to submit in advance, though the actual amendment will take place when we go clause by clause, since it would not be contrary to the scheme of the legislation under which a distinction has been made between pre-take-over and post-take over liabilities and because this amendment is there, in consonance with the order of priorities set out in the two amendments relating to the Nationalisation of Coalmines enactments. Because of these reasons, I may accept the said amendment in Schedule II, Part B which is divided into two (a) and (b)—(a) concerning to the post-take-over period and (b) concerning to the pre-take-over period. In Schedule II, part (b) in category III, we have put secured loans while the dues of the workers are put in Category IV. According to this amendment moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shrimati Roza Deshpande and other hon. Members, the dues which are being put in category IV will be shifted to category III and the secured loans which are put under Category III will be shifted down to Category IV.

Sir, the hon. Members, Sarvashri Madhu Limaye, Dinen Bhattacharya, Shankar Dayal Singh, Shrimati Roza Deshpande and other hon. Members have raised certain important policy issues which relate to management of the textile industry as a whole. Hon'ble Members have thrown light on:—

(a) Large-scale imports of long staple cotton;

(b) Crashing of cotton prices to the detriment of growers and failure of Cotton Corporation of India to buy cotton to support prices;

(c) Stricter measures for enforcement of controlled cloth obligations;

(d) Reduction in the varieties of cloth manufactured, so that a few cheap varieties are available in abundance for distribution to masses; and

(e) Gearing up the distribution system to make cheaper cloth available for mass consumption.

Strictly speaking, these matters are not connected with the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill under consideration in the House.

However, I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that their valuable suggestions would be forwarded to the Ministry of Commerce for appropriate action.

Several Hon'ble Members stressed the need for labour participation in management of the textile mills. It is a controversial matter and is under consideration of Government at the highest level as a policy issue. This matter is not only related to the textile industry, but to the entire industry at large.

Another issue of a general nature which came up during the discussions pertains to uniform application of labour laws to the sick textile mills, irrespective of the States they may be situated in. This question falls within the province of the Ministry of Labour. Anyhow, it will be very difficult for me to make any statement in this regard.

Hon'ble Members expressed their concern on the performance of N.T.C. Mills in regard to fulfilment of controlled cloth obligations. In order to subserve the interests of the weaker sections of the community and to make available different varieties of controlled cloth at prices fixed by Government, the undertakings under the NTC, have been scrupulously fulfilling the obligations imposed upon them by Government in the matter of production of controlled cloth. Since the introduction of the controlled cloth obligation in June 1971, upto August 1974, against an obligation of 330 million sq. metres of controlled cloth, these government-managed mills packed 378 million sq. metres. During 1974 upto August against 98 million sq. metres of controlled cloth, 126 million sq. metres have been packed. I have done.

Now my senior colleague may like to make a few remarks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Earlier I had received a request from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the senior Minister would like to add his weight to the already weighty arguments of the Minister of State. I have no objection because I think we have laid it down treating the Ministers as impersonal quantities. Therefore, on that basis that Ministers represent the Ministry and are, therefore, to some extent some sort of impersonal quantities, there is no harm in one Minister adding to the arguments of the other. But now I have a request that the senior Minister would like to add his weight at one remove, that is, after Shri Madhu Limaye's speech.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No; let me speak first.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): It might save him a lot of trouble because I might as well cover his remarks in my speech.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सीधा हवाई अड्डे से आपकी खिदमत में आ रहा हूं। इसलिये सभी भाषणों का जवाब तो नहीं दे पाऊंगा। लेकिन जिन मुख्य बातों को मैंने अपने भाषण के दौरान उठाया था उनके समर्थन में मैं कुछ पहलू आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से बुनियादी सवाल यह है कि ये जो बीमार मिल हैं, ये बीमार क्यों हो जाती है? क्या उनको कैन्सर लग जाता है, टी० बी० लग जाता है या निमोनिया हो जाता है। ये मिलें बीमार कैसे हो जाती हैं? वास्तव में इन को न टी० बी० लगता है, न कैन्सर लगता है, न निमोनिया लगता है, इन के जो मालिक या प्रबन्धक होते हैं, ये इन मिलों की मलाई निकालने का काम करते हैं और जब यह मलाई निकाली जाती है, उस समय कम्पनी कानून के तेहत सरकार को मुकम्मल अधिकार होते हुए भी सरकार इन गलत कामों की ओर ध्यान नहीं देती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि इन मिलों से जो मलाई निकलती है, उस का अगर री-

श्री मधु लिमये :

इन्वेस्टमेन्ट होता, आधुनिकीकरण के वास्ते इस्तेमाल होता है तो ये मिलें कभी घाटे में नहीं चलतीं और मजदूरों के ऊपर बेकार होने का संकट न आता। लेकिन सरकार इन मिलों के गलत कामों के बारे में सख्त कार्रवाही नहीं करती है, बल्कि इन गलत कामों में उनकी मदद करती है। इसलिये लगातार यह मिलें बीमार होती चली जा रही हैं, और उसके बाद में स्किम्ड मिल्क आप लेते हैं, मलाई निकल जाती है, जो इस विधेयक की शक्ल में आ रहा है।

15.50 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI *the Chair*].

सभापति महोदय 250 करोड़ रुपये इन मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण पर खर्च करने के बाद भी मुझे शक है कि यह मिलें ठीक तरह से चल पायेंगी कि नहीं। दूसरी ओर निजी सैक्टर में कम से कम 100 मिलें ऐसी हैं जो ठीक से चल रही हैं, जिन्होंने अपने मुनाफे से जो पैसा निकलता है पूंजी के रूप में आधुनिकीकरण के लिये लगाया। नतीजा होता है कि यह मिलें फायदे में चल रही हैं। लेकिन अधिकांश मिलें ऐसी हैं जिन के मालिक उनसे मुनाफा उठायेंगे और केवल चोर बाजारी के जरिये ही नहीं, कौन सी ऐसी चीज है जिस पर पैसा नहीं बनाते? कपास खरीदना है, एक हिसाब मिल के लिये देंगे और उनका अपना नम्बर दो अकाउन्ट दूसरा रहेगा। मशीनरी खरीदेंगे ओवर इनवायसिंग होगी, विदेशों में मंत्रियों के नाम से और नौकरशाही के नाम से स्विश बैंक में पैसा जमा होता रहेगा। यह डाइज और कैमिकल्स खरीदेंगे तो वही बात है पैसा उठाया जायगा। इसलिये अभी बहुत ही जल्दी और तीन मिलों को आप को बीमार मिलों के रूप में हाथ में लेना पड़ेगा, यह मैं चेतावनी दे रहा हूं। आप ने ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन का नाम सुना होगा। उस के तहत तीन सूती मिलें हैं जिनमें सरकारी पूंजी तकरीबन 50 प्रतिशत है और जो बोर्ड में व्यवस्था हुई है उसके तहत निगरानी उद्योग मंत्रालय का काम है। लेकिन उद्योग मंत्रालय किस ढंग से निगरानी कर रहा है इसका एक उदाहरण मैं पेश करना चाहता हूं। इस के बारे में मैं पहले ही नोटिस दे चुका हूं, इसलिये मेरे मित्र हल्ला न मचायें। प्रधान मंत्री को यह मैं ने जो पत्र लिखा है वही पूरा मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं जिससे इस बात पर प्रकाश पड़ेगा कि मिलें बीमार क्यों होती हैं:

"I am enclosing herewith a copy of the letter which Miss Saroja, a disciple of Vinobaji Bhave, has sent to you about the malpractices in the above Corporation. These malpractices cover every spectrum of the Corporation's activity, including purchase of wool, purchase of dyes and chemicals and other stores, appointment of agents and so on. Mrs. Normala Bajoria has been functioning as the executive director of this Corporation. She has been operating through men like Mr. Avatar Singh, who has been adversely commented upon by the Saraju Prasad Commission. The Bikaner firms, namely, Messrs. Jugal Kishore Lal, Messrs Fibre Trading Corporation, Messrs Indo-Wool Corporation, Messrs Agrawal Brothers and Messrs Mahavir Wool Stores (which are really one party) are in league with the management. Mr. Bajoria relies in her corrupt practices on the services of Messrs J. S. Bindra, General Manager, P. C. Jain, Secretary and the Chairman, P. N. Mathur.

पी० सी० जैन के बारे में सुना है कि वह यू० पी० टैक्सटाइल कौरपोरेशन के चेयरमैन बनाये गये हैं।

"On persistent complaints being received from different quarters about the management set-up, it was wisely believed that Mrs. Bajoria

and her main henchmen would be removed from office. However, Miss Saroja told me that a deal was struck by Mrs. Bajoria and her officers on the one hand and Mr. Uma Shanker Dikshit on the other.

"Mr. Dixit had leg and come the Chairman a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs as the first instalment of the contribution to the Congress coffers. Finding the Chairman hesitant a direct approach as made by Mr. Dixit to Mrs. Bajoria and others. Bajoria told the Chairman that the demand of the Congress Party must be meet even if it meant having recourse to to borrowing in the market. Eventually, however, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs in black mals handed over by Mr. C. Jain to the Congress Leader....

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Calcutta-South): Through Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को तो मजा आ रहा है जो दीक्षित जी के बारे में बोल रहा हूं। आप अपनी खुशी छिपायें नहीं।

"Miss Saroja told me that she had given all the details about his scendalous deal to you in the course of her several interviews. She seemed to be completely innocent of the ways of politicians. She, like some other disciplies of Baba, had not only great illusions about you but also a soft corner.

श्रीमती इन्दिरा के बारे में सोफ्ट कार्नर या इन को।

It was because of this that she agreed to delete the following paragraph from her letter to you..

श्रीमती इन्दिरा के कहने पर यह पैराग्राफ हटा दिया गया।

When I informed her that her illicit dealings in matters of wool purchase and granting of agencies would be brought to the notice of the Prime Minister, she said that she was not collecting all this money for herself. The would have to pass it on to the Congress Party for the coming U.P. elections. Later, she has also circulated it against reasonable and reliable quarters that she had sent Rs. 5 lakhs for Congress Party in response to a call from Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit. It has also been recently propagated by quarters close to her that the Prime Minister is very happy with her performance and has directed Mr. Subramaniam to help her."

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Sir, on a point of order. According to the rules, one has to move a substantive motion before naming any hon. Member and levelling any charge or making any allegations against him. There is a specific rule 356. Therefore, I submit that the hon. Member should be asked to either withdraw his remarks, or....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I have given prior notice under rule 353; I have given notice to the Prime Minister, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit and to Shri Raghu Ramiah and also to the Industries Minister. what greater precaution can I take? (*Interruptions*)

उमाशंकर दीक्षित जी ने तो सारी लज्जा को छोड़ दिया है। जब उनके खिलाफ मामले चलते हैं तो यहां पर नहीं आते हैं इसी पर पौइंट आफ आर्डर उठना है।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Even if notice is given discretion is with the Chair; the proviso to rule 353 says provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit a Member from making any such allegation if he is of the opinion..... Therefore, it is not a complete licence to him to make any allegation. Your discretion is always there and therefore, is the interest of the dignity of the House, you should not exercise your discretion in a manner that he may reel off wild allegations here.

16 hrs.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East): What disturbs me is that Mr. Madhu Limaye has given notice of his intention to quote some material incriminating apparently the the Prime Minister, Shri Uma Shan-

kar Dikshit and some other person. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also appears to have had notice from Mr. Limaye. I would expect that particularly Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit, who runs away from this House habitually these days, would have been instructed by his colleague Mr. Raghu Ramaiah to come to the House and satisfy us. I do not like to be told by Mr. Limaye or by anybody else about the corrupt practice of certain members, including ministers. I would like our members to be exonerated, but they should be here Mr. Pai, who is the minister in charge should know something about these matters.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): Let Mr. Limaye complete his speech and I will reply to him. I am not bothered about any type of allegations, because it looks as if any allegation is made, it is bound to stick. It is up to me to refute them.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: A minister has been named by Mr. Limaye, who takes the responsibility for what he says.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the Minister in charge has taken the responsibility of replying to the allegations, I feel hon. members need not take any exception to the absence of Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit here.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, यह जो पैसेज था; इन्दिरा जी के कहने पर सरोज जी ने इस को अपने पत्र से काट दिया ।

मैंने इस पत्र में आगे लिखा है :

"I read in the newspapers today that the offices and residences of Mr. Biju Patnaik have been raided by the income-tax people. Probably, this shows the Prime Minister's determination to proceed against powerful politicians in the land. But is not your approach a bit selective?

I feel no action was taken against Mrs. Bajoria and her colleagues largely because, they gave a huge amount to your Party for the U.P. Elections. And as a *quid pro quo*, the Government agreed to extend the terms of these corrupt officers, including the General Manager and the Chairman.

Not only this. The collection of vast sums in black money from the agents of the Corporation was connived at.

Is it completely futile to expect strong action against the economic offenders, including their protectors, Mr. Uma Shankar 'Dikshit"?

यह पत्र मैंने तकरीबन डेढ़ दो महीने पहले प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा । और खूबी यह है कि इस पत्र का एकना लिमट तक मुझे नहीं मिला है जवाब की तो बात छोड़िये । विनोबा भावे की यह शिष्या सोचती थी कि एक औरत भारत की प्रधान मंत्री है और हम उन के खिलाफ बिना मतलब चिल्लाते ने । लेकिन इस केस के बारे में पांच छः दफ़ा प्रधान मंत्री से मिलने के बाद वह इस निश्चित नतीजे पर पहुंची कि बाबा यानी विनोबा भावे को भ्रान्ति हो गई है और हम जो बात कहते हैं वह बढ़ा कर नहीं कहते हैं घटा कर कहते हैं ।

मिलों को कैन्सर, टी० बी० या नमोनिया कैसे हो जाता है इसका यह एक क्लासिकल उदाहरण है । अगर मंत्री महोदय इन 103 मिलों में से एक एक की विगत 27 वर्षों की केस स्टडी सदन के सामने रखेंगे, तो पता चलेगा कि हर एक मिल में इसी प्रकार का फ्राड हुआ है । केवल इन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से काम नहीं चलेगा । अन्य जो मिलें बीमार होने के रास्ते पर चल पड़ी हैं, समय पर उन का इलाज कर के इस बीमारी को रोकना चाहिए । इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जो 103 मिलें सरकार ने अपने हा

ली हैं, उन के अफ़सर भी भ्रष्टाचार के जरिये इन मिलों को गाय समझ कर दोहने का काम न करें। क्या मंत्री महोदय दोहने का अर्थ समझते हैं ?—मिलिकग दि काऊ। इन मिलों को भी भ्रष्टाचार से बचाने के लिए मंत्री महोदय सख्त कार्यवाही करें।

मैं एक बार फिर इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूं कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि कंट्रोल्ड कपड़ा हमेशा कोर्स या मीडियम हो। कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि अगर चार पांच काउंट रेज किया जायेगा, तो कम रूई का इस्तेमाल कर के ज्यादा कपड़ा बन सकता है। मैंने मिलों पर यह चार्ज लगाया है कि विगत दस बारह वर्षों में कुल उत्पादन में उनका हिस्सा 9 प्रतिशत घटा है और हैंडलूम और पावरलूम का हिस्सा 9 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है।

अगर सरकार चाहती है कि कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़े, और अगले साल फिर दामों का संकट उत्पन्न न हो, तो मेरा सुझाव है कि मंत्री महोदय प्राईवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर के सब प्राडक्शन मैनेजर्ज का एक सम्मेलन बुलायें और इस बात पर विचार करें कि कम रुई से अधिक कपड़ा कैसे पैदा करना है। मैं जानता हू कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार जैसे ग़रीब इलाकों में, जहां सर्दी ज्यादा पड़ती है लोगों के पास गर्म कपड़े नहीं होते हैं और वे मोटे कपड़े से अपने बदन की रक्षा करते हैं। लेकिन मैं एक बिल्कुल दूसरी बात कह रहा हूं। मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में एक टेकनिकल टीम बनायें। इस से यह लाभ होगा कि हमें बार-बार रुई का आयात करने की नौबत नहीं आयेगी, जैसा कि इस समय होता है।

मैंने मुआवजे के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। अगर श्री मौर्य ने मेरे भाषण का सारांश मंत्री महोदय को नहीं दिया है, तो मैं उस को उन की खिदमत में पेश करना चाहता हूं।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मैंने माननीय सदस्य के भाषण का एक एक शब्द लिया है और उस को कोट भी किया है। लेकिन वह दुर्भाग्यवश उस समय सदन में नहीं थे।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इन को दोष नहीं दे रहा हूं। मैंने कहा है कि अगर मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे भाषण का सारांश नहीं पढ़ा है तो मैं उस की एक प्रति उन की खिदमत में पेश करता हूं।

मैंने एक संशोधन यह दिया है कि जो मुआवजा दिया जायेगा, उस में पहला चार्ज होना चाहिए मजदूरों का बकाया—प्रविडेंट फंड, ग्रैचुइटी और अन्य बकाया, और इस लिए मैं शिड्यूल में परिवर्तन चाहता हूं। मंत्री महोदय इस बात को मान लें, वर्ना श्री राम सिंह भाई आदि सदस्यों के साथ मिल कर हम उन को परेशान करेंगे। मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि इस को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए, वर्ना कांग्रेसी सदस्यों के साथ मिल कर हम उन का जीवन चलना मुश्किल कर देंगे, उन को परेशान करेंगे। इस में पार्टी का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): Sir, a notice was given by my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, that he is going to bring up before the House certain allegations regarding the BIC. He has referred to the name of a lady, a Sarvodaya worker, who is a disciple of Vinoba Bhave, who saw the Prime Minister twice or thrice and gave her a complaint regarding the working of the BIC, making certain allegations. Those allegations have been gone into by the Prime Minister's office and their findings have been forwarded to me for taking action. This lady

wanted to see me also because the Prime Minister had asked her to discuss this matter with me....

She also gave me a copy of the complaint which she had given to the Prime Minister. She has not made any allegation against any politician, least of all, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit. The allegations have been against certain practices indulged in by those who are in management. Mr. Limaye's inference is that these practices have been allowed to continue there by inference because some politicians are interested. I have the letter of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit to deny the allegations very strongly....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: To whom?

SHRI T. A. PAI: To me?

After all, if this lady really believed that this was the truth, nothing prevented her from giving in the memorandum given to me the same complaint. I have gone through it thrice because it was very important after I read the letter of Mr. Limaye, whether there have been any allegations and, I find, there are not any allegations....

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने समझा नहीं । मैंने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री के कहने पर वह पैसेज काट दिया गया था । उन के हाथ का पत्र मेरे पास है । मैं उसे प्रोड्यूस कर सकता हूं । मैं ऐसे हवा में नहीं बोलता हूं । मैंने उसे पढ़ा है । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा यह काट दीजिए तो प्रधान मंत्री के कहने पर उन्होंने काटा । ..... (व्यवधान).... वह विलोबा भावे की शिष्या हैं, मेरी शिष्या नहीं हैं ।

SHRI T. A. PAI: She has not told me what she is supposed to have told Mr. Limaye. Mr. Limaye says that she was asked to delete some passage. We have got to believe what he says. So far as I am concerned, I must tell the House that this lady did not make any allegation against anyone. Her allegation was against the mismanagement in the B.I.C. which she wanted me to look into.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी में यह मामला भेज दीजिए । उस में सरोजा बेन को बुलाया जाय और उन से पूछा जाय कि उन्होंने एलीगेशन किए या नहीं । इस का फैसला वहां हो जाय ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Limaye, the Minister heard you patiently. Therefore, I think, you should also hear him patietnly.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने जो कहा उसे उन्होंने सुना नहीं । अगर सुनते तो यह बात बोलते ही नहीं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not contradicted you. He has said that when the lady met the Minister, she did not make a complaint.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो मैं खुद कह रहा हूं कि उन्होंने उस पत्र में से इंदिरा जी के कहने पर उतना हिस्सा काट दिया ।

SHRI T. A. PAI: I would only like to tell the House that when allegations are made by inference, you should not also draw some kind of conclusion unfavourable to anyone. I am only saying, if you say whether the complaints made by the lady about certain things happening in the BIC are true some of the allegations, on verification, appear to show that there are certain aspects of the working of the BIC which require to be looked into. Certainly, I will look into. No body is preventing me from doing it. If any action is called for, I assure the House that I will take stern action. To say that it was prevented from being taken because something happened in the political area is an allegation. It is not nice

to bring it into the debate. It might stick. I would also like to say that so far as the debate is concerned, if he says, "You look into the affairs of the BIC", I can understand that. I quite understand that some of the working of some of the undertakings do require to be looked into. But to draw an inference, because somebody has done this, is only to bring some extraneous matter which does not help. It may cast some aspersion on some people without justifying it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE You are going to investigate it.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I have got some reports on first investigation. I would like to pursue it further....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: By whom?

SHRI T. A. PAI: By inquiries made by the CBI.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो वह प्रिलिमिनरी रिपोर्ट हम लोगों को मिलेगी ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: No. It is not a question of that. If he wants to see it, I do not mind showing it to him personally. But I do not want to advertise what further action I want to take. Because certain investigations are necessary into the affairs of the Company, you cannot advertise what action you are going to take and then take action. I hope, he will understand it. When I tell him that I am looking into the affairs of the Company, he should give the credit to me for being honest.

Now, let me turn to the main debate.

Mr. Madhu Limaye has asked, pertinently, as to why is it that there is sickness in some of the industries. In a planned economy we never plan for sickness; we never provide for sickness. When we target some production, if sickness takes place, that production can never be achieved. We might concentrate on investment, but investment does not necessarily mean production. Therefore, keeping an eye over the sickness of our industrial structure is a very important thing.

Now going through what happened to the textile mills, the circumstances under which we have been compelled to take them over, how we took them over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act and the reasons therefor and why we are nationalising them today, we have to draw some lessons which are very valuable from the point of view of industrial development of this country..

I am told, as the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act stands today, once a licence is issued and the industry comes into existence, the licence gets itself exhausted. We look into the working of that industry only when it falls sick absolutely and to an undesirable state of affairs. Many members have raised their angry voices against the so-called owners of these textile mills. Now if you look at it, who is going to lose in this whole bargain? When those units were taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act—let us be frank—, at that stage, we took them over primarily because a large number of labour was going to be thrown out of employment and we had to sustain that employment and we took them over. And we had provided in the Act that we could run for a period of five years and again for another five years and when they returned to normal health, we could hand them over back to them. It is a ridiculous state of affairs because it envisages Government acting as the nursing-maid for the sick textile industry to nurse them back to health, while the others have the freedom to bring them into sickness. Now, what happens when we nationalise? After fifteen years, we are taking over same of these textile mills which were sick? In this process who have been the loosers? First of all when you talk of corporate ownership please do not imagine that some textile mill agent or whosoever is managing the mill is owning

[SHR T. A. PAI]

the mill. This is a serious mistake. We should not assume that. Very often, it is a very small fraction of investment that he brings in, and a large number of small shareholders are involved whose money is wiped out, a large number of middle class people who have put their savings will not get anything. The share capital of the public financial institutions which have bought the shares, which have subscribed for the shares, is wiped out. The banks which had made these advances on a secure basis at that time, if we had not taken them over under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, had the right for forecloser and recovering their dues because they had secure debts. Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, we have prevented them from acting on that because we said that all these rights would be kept in abeyance, with the result that over a period of 10 or 15 years, even the security will get depreciated and will be reduced to nothing. Besides, there are the claims of the employees. I am surprised, a large amount of money is due under the provident fund. Why? I do not understand this. You have all kinds of laws which make it compulsory for them to pay.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इन्दौर): माननीय मंत्री जी ऐसी विचित्र बात बोल रहे हैं जो बर्दाश्त नहीं हो रही है। प्राविडेंट फंड जबर्दस्ती मजदूरों का काटा जाता है। वह इनकार करें तब भी काटा जाता है, बन्द नहीं हो सकता और वह वसूल करने की जिम्मेदारी का अधिकार गवर्नमेंट का है। आप ने वसूल क्यों नहीं किया? काटा हुआ 15 दिन के अन्दर जमा कराना चाहिए, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह वर्ष तक आप ने जमा नहीं कराया है और आज आप ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)..... माफ कीजिए इस सभा के अन्दर मंत्री जी ऐसी बातें करें यह उचित नहीं है। मैं आप से एक बात कहता हूं कि ये सारी मिलें बीमार हुई हैं गवर्नमेंट की कमजोरी से। जब मिसमैनेजमेंट होता है तब ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और जब कारखाने बन्द होते हैं तब ले कर बैठते हैं।

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central): I want to inform the House that the Maharashtra Government has instructed the Provident Fund Commissioner not to use any harsh methods against the mill-owners for collecting the provident fund dues.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The hon. Members have not followed my argument. I have not held the workers responsible for it. I am saying that the employers who were responsible for deducting it have used or abused this money in spite of the legislation being there and the legislation seems to be ineffective. Therefore, what is to be done? Why are the legislations being passed if they are not going to be protective? I am only saying that this is not the sort of thing we may have to think of. The entire structure of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act will have to undergo a change because if ultimately nationalisation becomes a process whereby everybody also except the mill-owners or whoever was responsible for running it gets away from all the crime, it would be a tragedy. Today, my point is that even the personal guarantees that they have given for the secured advances become ineffective after so many years.

Therefore, I want to bring to the notice of the House that while it may bring satisfaction to the one or the other, what is happening in this process must be clearly understood. Today Rs. 14 crores of gratuity funds are with the mill-owners in Ahmedabad. I would rather prefer this amount taken out from them so that we can see whatever funds there are, belonging to the employees are completely safeguarded so that a repetition of this type is avoided. There is one lesson we have got to learn

that hereafter, if any unit is to be taken over under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, and if a certain period lapses, what are the implications of that? What action should we take in order that all these are safeguarded? While in the case of advances, we had to pay out of this or out of that, but it is an extremely painful process where they have to bring their claim and get it collected. I am only saying that large funds have not been deposited. It only shows that we are not enforcing this as strictly as we should.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North East): How can the Government disown the responsibility of the statutory obligation under the Provident Fund Act and the Gratuity Act? Even under the Employees State Insurance Act how can you disown the responsibility?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am not disowning any responsibility. I am also saying that in all these things I seek their co-operation to see that they do not raise these after the mills become sick. You also insist....

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Long back in Maharashtra we had demanded of the Government that the Provident Fund Commissioner is not collecting the provident fund dues and forcing the mill-owners to deposit the money. It is the Maharashtra Government which has instructed the Provident Fund Commissioner not to use any coercive measures to collect the money from the mill-owners. Is not the Government a party to this fraud?

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: The State Government has given undertakings. It is the Central Government and the NTC which have to honour those undertakings now. You are not honouring these undertakings.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In the case of Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur, the then Labour Minister, Shri Khadilkar admitted that it was a fraudulent thing that was going on and that he would set things right. But he could not do anything and the mill-owners are going on in their own way.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvathupuzha): There are two questions arising on this. One is taking coercive steps for which prior sanction of the Government is necessary and the Government alone can initiate steps. The worker, under the Provident Fund Act, can do nothing. If the money is not collected and deposited, there is jurisdiction in the Government and the Provident Fund Commissioner to initiate proceedings to punish them and send them to jail. That they have not done, that is, Government have not done that and this is my first point.

Then, my second point is this. It was the management which was taken over. It was taken over as a running concern, except in the event of the concern being under liquidation in which event it was provided that the workers would start as fresh recruits under the new management. The new management had the liability to pay off the dues of the workers, whether it be provident fund, wages, or any others. There is a provision in the Industries Development and Regulation Act which provides that certain Acts would be kept under suspension. But Provident Fund is not one of those Acts. The new management had the liability under the Provident Fund Act to pay up whatever remained in arrears under the Provident Fund and to continue the payments in the future too. That is a fundamental provision. They failed in their obligation to pay off the dues. This continued year after year and now Government says, we will wipe it out from the Act itself. After stay is over, it always revives and this payment is to be made. But here what happens is, they say, you will have to go back to the owner. How can it be, Sir? How can we go to

[SHRI C. M. STEPHEN]

any owner who is dead and gone? This is an absolutely inequitable proposition. This is my submission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE(Kanpur): There are 11 textile mills in Kanpur. There are 2 textile mills which have come up with non-payment of Government revenues and Workers' dues. Provident fund is their asset, their capital. I would like the Minister to tell us where the union has failed, because the union has never failed. Rs. 22 crores and more of arrears has to be recovered. I request the hon. Minister of Labour to bring amendment in this regard. It is actually the failure of the Provident Fund Machinery or the State or Central Government which has failed to advise the Minister to recover this amount. Why these matters should hang fire between the various courts? Why should the workers be running like shuttle-corks between the courts and the mills? I would request the Minister to specify that thse dues must be paid. I am not enamoured of my amendment. Let him bring his amendment. The hard earned dues of provident fund of workers must be paid. This is my submission.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): I would be very brief. The point is with reference to provident fund. In that Act already provision exists for the Government to act, when the employer does not pay. There are Inspectors of Provident Fund. They visit the firms regularly, examine the accounts. They submit report to Government. If the machinery fails to act, Government must accept responsibility. Even in this Bill Government's attitude is becoming clear. Section 14 says that every workman who is there before the Bill, shall have the same rights and privileges as regards pension, gratuity and other matters. And in Section 5 what you say is this. For the removal of doubts, you declare that no claim for wages bonus, rate, rent taxes provident fund, pension, gratuity or any other dues in relation to a sick textile undertaking shall be enforceable against the Central Government or NTC (National Textile Corporation).

On the one hand you say they will have the same rights. On the other hand you say they shall not be able to enforce them against Government. This is misleading the House.

I would like the Minister to go into this aspect. If he wants to maintain the stand, let him say so. If he does not want, let him say so. Let us know what he wants. We can then act accordingly.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: The Minister should clarify the position. I would like to add one point. The provident fund is one of the matters where the past service is more important. Not only in respect of provident fund and gratuity but also in other matters it has to be spelt out clearly because the State Governments had made commitments to the workers when the mills were closed. They were re-opened with the cooperation of the workers because the workers accepted cut in the dearness allowance. The commitment was made as soon as the mills start making profit, the cut in dearness allowance would be restored. Part of that cut has been restored and a part of that has still to be restored. The National Textile Corporation must say that all those commitments will be honoured.

SHRI T. A. PAI: May I make one observation? The Members seem to take up the point whether the provident fund is going to be protected or not. I was only explaining to the House the implication of what has happened in the wake of industries becoming sick. While various acts have been enacted they have not been effective and how ultimately we are being loaded with this. I would certainly take up with the Labour

Minister and see that repetition of this thing does not take place. I would like to see that the benefits which are due to the labour in any industry are squarely protected so that the savings of labour do not become a plaything with the employers. I have not gone into individual clauses. So far as State responsibility is concerned, I may assure Shri Raja Kulkarni that I am as anxious to protect whatever commitments Government have made in this regard. As Mr. Maurya pointed out it is not possible to accommodate it in the present Bill. Certainly, by setting up this Corporation it will look into the various problems created and see how the various commitments made could be implemented.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): So far as provident fund programme is concerned, so many units have not deposited the amount for the last ten to fifteen years. Nobody has bothered to investigate the matter. Please cite us one single example where Government bothered to investigate. I would therefore suggest this. Since, after the taking over of these units, Government have to pay some amount to the employers, why should they not deduct this amount and pay them only the balance?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, when the Bill was piloted, Shri Pai was not there. Mr. Maurya had piloted the Bill and when we made our submissions, Shri T. A. Pai was not present here to have the advantage of listening to our submissions. Sir, this has been the unanimous view of all those who have spoken on this Bill.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: And also of those who have not spoken it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, also of those who have not spoken on this Bill. But, I can assure you that you will find that in this House there will not be one honest Member who will hold a different view. What is the reason for this? The argument advanced by Shri Maurya has not been convincing. So, I want to ask a straight question. Sir, the previous claims and rights are not a liability but they are the statutory rights of employees —statutory rights which were deprived of by a fraud by the employers. The employers who deducted their provident fund did not deposit the same with Government within 50 days. But it is kept with them. And all those government Provident Fund Inspectors and officers acquiesced in this and they are a party to it. And, the Government, indirectly, through the machinery, is a party to it. Now, what is the crime that the employees have committed? You know there is a humanitarian aspect also. The provident fund is only a saving. The workers do not have the bank balance to fall back upon in their old days. The question is, when you take over the mills, can you say that all the previous liabilities you will not honour? You took over from April 1974. You took over under the Industries Development act Regulation Act since 1972. You will calculate his service on this day as far as Provident Fund is concerned. If he has put 25 years of service, his provident fund amount for these twenty-five years may come to Rs. 3,000, 4,000 or 5,000. For the individual worker, this is the only saving on which he is going to rely. You are saving by one stroke of pen that you are not responsible for these liabilities. You call this as a liability and therefore you will not touch this. As far as the employees are concerned you say that they will have to go the employers. They will say that they are not the employees of the Mill. They are not private employees. By providing in the law, can't you make the employer liable? Therefore, this is not a question of discrimination at all. This is a continuing right and liability. They could have swallowed the money. How can an employer be put on par,

[SHRI VASANT SATHE]

by any stretch of imagination, in the matter of liability? I want an answer for this. The arguments that you are putting it in Schedule are of no avail for the simple reason that it is a post takeover management period and the amount that is calculated under this category will be exhausted. By being putting in this category the workers will not get anything. We are now in a crucial stage. So, you better postpone this. I do not mind that. We are now put in an embarrassing position. It is not a question of majority or minority party. It is not even the question of government's prestige in it. You should therefore take us into confidence. Otherwise, you will be putting us in an embarrassing position.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are a lot of amendments and when we take up clauses, he will be able to answer your points. I hav given enough opportunities to the hon. Members. You will please cooperate with me.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : मान्यवर, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, ऐन० टी० सी० ने, सौलिसिटर जनरल से ओपीनियन मांगी प्रौवीडेंट फण्ड और ग्रैचुटी के बारे में। अध्यादेश के बाद, 4 अक्तूबर को सौलिसिटर जनरल ने ओपीनियन दी कि ग्रैचुटी और प्रौवीडेंट फण्ड की रकम मजदूरों को मिलनी चाहिए और एन०टी० सी० ने यहां से सर्कुलर भेज कर, 7–8 अक्तूबर, को तमाम मिलों पर नोटिस लगाया कि तुम्हारी पिछली ग्रैचुटी मालिकों के टाइम की और प्रौवीडेंट फण्ड दिया जाता रहेगा तब से दिया भी जा रहा है। यह सौलिसिटर जनरल की फ़ाइंडिंग मैं टेबिल पर रखता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will pass that on privately to the Minister if you like.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the Third Reading, there would be a lot of difficulties. Therefore, the suggestion that has been made by some of the Members of the ruling party should be accepted. As far as this discussion is concerned, it may be deferred. After consultations only this should be brought forward.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : मालिकों के समय का पिछला प्राविडेंट फण्ड और ग्रैचुटी आज तक मिल रहे हैं। अगर अभी इस क्लाज को पास कर दिया जायेगा, तो वे आज से नहीं मिलेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: So far as the document that the hon. member has (tipsfiflArse ss2s ovffit- s ETAO E handed over is concerned, I will examine it and so.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: The discussion should be deferred for some time.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Let there be some form of consultation on this before we proceed with this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let us have a close-door discussion. It is a matter on which we are all united. Come what may, we will not be a party to a fraud on the workers. We are not going to be a rubber-stamp here. We will resist it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order. This arises out of Shri Ramsinghbhai Verma's observation just now. He has mentioned in his speach just now that during the time when there was trouble in Indore —and I congratulate him and other members from Indore—and there was a strike in the textile mills there, what happened? They got an assurance from the Chairman of the State Textile Corporation who got some assurance or clarification from the Solicitor-General and on the basis of that, they requested Shri Ramshinghbhai Verma, Shri Homi Daji and all others who were leaders of the strike-to withdraw the strike. A notice was hung in almost all the textile mills

in Maharashtra. In view of that, the strike was withdrawn. The document which has been handed over to you is of extreme importance. I had sent in a motion to be moved which was returned to me....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are on a point of order. That is not a motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Under rule 368, I demand that the document from which Shri Ramsinghbhai Verma quoted be laid on the Table of the House. I have already sent in a motion to the Deputy-Speaker that the Attorney-General should be requested to address the House to define what and other matters' means.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I formally move that the debate on this may be adjourned.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: We support the motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My motion is that the Attorney-General of India be requested to address the House and clarify whether the words 'and other matters' in p. 8, cl.14(1), line 39 includes provident fund also.

This is the motion which I have already sent in.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, मैंने इस चर्चा को एजार्न करने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव का नोटिस दिया है। उस को प्राथमिकता, प्रायर्टी, मिलनी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has heard the feelings of members on both sides. Has he got anything to say? There is a formal motion here for adjournment of the debate.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, let it be very clear that I am not less sympathetic than all the Members who have been making very strong remarks. (*Interruptions*). I have been advised that this might create constitutional difficulties.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No, no.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Whosoever has advised you does not know how to advise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him.

SHRI T. A. PAI: As one of the hon. Members presented before the House an opinion supposed to be of the Solicitor-General, when this clause comes up for discussion, I think the Government will be able to take appropriate decision after consulting the Ministry concerned but, in the meanwhile, I know the sentiments of the House. Let me not rush through it. My esteemed colleague. Mr. Maurya, has placed before you what he has been advised. You have your counter-points. These will certainly be taken into consideration and we shall be able to come to a decision.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: We want the deferment of the matter.

SHRI P. A. PAI: We agree to defer the clause-by-clause discussion till we make up our mind on this.

Coming to the main point, after all, the nationalisation of the sick-mills was not with the idea that when they have become profitable items we should hand them back to the owners. So far, the NTC has been willy-nilly a followering in the textile industry. I do not see any sense in continuing that. If we have nationalised, there must be a greater objective before us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Your name will go down in the history of democracy.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I would like to see that the NTC becomes the leader in the textile industry hereafter, being able to formulate the textile policies in this country and compel the rest of the textile units also to follow in its line. We have been taking of standard cloth for a very long time. It looks to me as if the standard cloth for many other mills was being made by the National Textile Corporation. I do not under-

stand why this responsibility should not be taken up by the entire textile industry, because, if we are not able to provide clothing out of the nationalised industry of our country, where we have all the machinery which is being made in this country, where cotton is grown in this country, I think the industrial development would not mean much to the people of this country. I was surprised to find that under the DGSD, the Government itself purchased about nine per cent of the cloth made in this country. I would like that the Government purchases from the nationalised textile industry itself. In modernisingh it also, I do not want to see that it is a replacement of the new machinery for the old machinery. I would like to take a definite policy regarding the textile industry and the role that the NTC has to play in it, because it is very significant that unless the National Textile Corporation itself is able to give the lead to the textile industry, the difficulties that we have experienced so far as clothing the people of this country is concerned will continue.

So far as the working of these industries is concerned, I am afraid in the light of my experience, there has been a lot of complaint that the Government has been interfering with these industries and that is why they have become sick. But I feel most of the industrial units do not appear to exercise any social responsibility whatsoever. Now, I understand that a large number of workers have also been laid off merely because the textile prices are falling; that the third shifts are getting closed. I would certainly appeal to all the textile mills, and if this appeal has no value, I would certainly like to have a kind of compulsion that nobody is laid off and that they produce the textiles that the country requires. After all, as Shri Madhu Limaye has pointed, when enormous profits are made, there has been little talk of modernising the industry and there has been a greater thought of diversifying into other fields whereas the units are allowed to continue to be sick and handed over to the Government. I would like to give a warning that after all the Government is not interested in taking over the sick mills; it would be much better that the Government takes them over and inteferes when they are healthy so as to fulfil the obligations that are expected from any industrial unit and much more so in essential commodity like textiles.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

SHRI ERASMO DEQUEIRA, (Marmagoa): On a point of order, under rule 69. My point of order is regarding the adequacy of the financial memorandum that has been appended to this Bill. My submission to you is that we are being asked to pass a Bill which will result in the payment of Rs. 39 crores and no information whatsoever is given to this House about the manner in which this amount was worked out. During the course of the debate one hon. Member Mr. Damani has placed specific information before this House that deals to a serious doubt as to how this amount has worked out in the case of each mill. He says.

> "For instance, the India United Mill is valued at Rs. 1,000; it has a capacity of 2,25,000 spindles and 7,000 looms. As against that the Ahmedabad Jupiter Mill is valued at Rs. 2.5 crores; we do not know its capacity. But I think it is one sixth capacity of the India United Mills."

My submission is that this House is responsible for overseeing public funds and it is incumbent upon the Government to provide this House with adequate information to come to a correct conclusion whether the funds that it is allotting are being properly allotted or not.

In this regard I wish to draw your attention to a clause in the Financial Memorandum:

"Under clause 27, the Central Government shall assume liabilities of a sick tevtileu ndertaking arising out of any item specified in category I of the Second Schedule ....The exact quantum of the liability will be worked out by the Commissioner of payment. It is however, estimated that the total liability arising out of this clause is likely to be of the order of Rs. 9 crores."

So, this is not a minor matter. Therefore my submission is that the memorandum that has been provided to the House is grossly inadequate and it does not enable the House to come to a conclusion whether the funds that are being asked are correct, and so the Government must bring before the House a real estimate. An estimate can never mean just an amount; it must necessarily be based on some sort of a detail about what calculations have been made. Until that time Government is not carrying out the real requirements of rule 69.

My next point is that no funds can be paid out of the Consolidated Fund except by authority of law. In this respect no provision was made in our budget for this purpose and therefore the Government should have come forward with some kind of a supplementary demand or extraordinary demand to enable this payment because besides Rs. 39 crores, there is also the appointment of the Commissioner of payments and other bureaucratic institutions; is not doing so they are going against the law.

श्री खनु लिमये : मैं अब अपना प्रस्ताव पेश करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि सेक्रेटरी जी ने जो बातें कहीं उस से तो मेरी और पुष्टि हो गई, इसलिए अब मुझे प्रस्ताव के हक में दो बातें कहने दीजिए ....

(व्यवधान).... आप मेरी बातें सुनिये, उस के बाद आप जो भी कहेंगे उसे मैं मानूंगा। मैं अपना प्रस्ताव पेश करना चाहता हूं लेकिन अगर आप सलाह देंगे मुझे सुनने के बाद कि मैंने न करूं तो मैं नहीं करूंगा।

दो कारणों को ले कर मैं यह प्रस्ताव पेश करना चाहता हूं। पहला यह है कि प्राविडेंट फण्ड और दूसरे बकायों के बारे में इस सदन में सम्पूर्ण मतैक्य है। ऐसा शायद ही होता है कि सरकारी पक्ष और विपक्ष दोनों में किसी विषय पर सम्पूर्ण मतैक्य हो। लेकिन इस विषय पर दोनों में सम्पूर्ण मतैक्य है। ऐसी हालत में मंत्री महोदय को सदन की भावना का आदर करना चाहिए और न सदस्यों के साथ बैठ कर कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिए जिस से मजदूरों के बकाये को प्रायरिटी मिले।

दूसरी बात—मैंने अपने भाषण के दौरान में नोटिस दे कर श्री दीक्षित जी के ऊपर एक अभियोग लगाया, उस का उत्तर भाई साहब ने दिया। लेकिन शकधर की किताब पृष्ठ 354 की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। उस में यह कहा गया है :

"Personal explanation can be made only by the member against whom any charges or allegations have been made during the course of the debate in the House. No other member can make an explanation on behalf of that member."

तो उद्योग मंत्री ने यह जो वकालत करने का प्रयास किया वह बहुत ही हास्यास्पद और नियमों के विपरीत है। श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित के खिलाफ मैंने जो अभियोग लगाया है जिस का नोटिस मैंने दिया था और प्रधान मंत्री को डेढ़ महीने पहले लिखा था.... (व्यवधान) ....उस अभियोग का उत्तर देने के लिए उन को स्वयं आना चाहिए। इसलिए इन दो बातों को ले कर मैं यह ऐडजोर्नमेंट का प्रस्ताव पेश करना चाहता हूं। आप की जो सलाह होगी वह मैं मानूंगा। श्री हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी साहब भी कुछ कहना चाहेंगे।

SHRI T. A. PAI: I was not making any explanation on behalf of Shri

Dikshit. I only brought to the notice of the House the information that I have received from Mr. Dikshit.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: We want Mr. Dikshit's explanation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There has been a request that this debate be adjourned. Are you willing to have the debate adjourned at this stage?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Let the motion for consideration of the Bill be passed. Clause-by-clause consideration may be postponed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sequeria raised a point about the financial memorandum. It may not be as adequate as the hon. member may like it to be, but I feel there is sufficient description in the memorandum and I hold that the debate cannot be withheld on that account. Mr. Limaye has made certain allegations. If an allegation is made against a minister or member, it is for that minister or member to take any course of action as he likes. From the Chair, I cannot compel the presence of any minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I know why Mr. Dikshit is not coming and replying to the allegation? Is it because he has lost his portfolio? I have nothing but regard to Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit. But when this question is being raised, he has to reply to it.

17 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he has not replied, I cannot compel him to do that.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Could I make a submission in this regard?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have had enough submissions. Further, I have come to this House after a long come. I will now put the disapproval resolution of Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No. 12 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 21st September, 1974."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am now putting the main motion for consideration.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners in respect of the sick textile undertakings specified in the First Schedule with a view to re-organising and rehabilitating such sick textile undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of different varieties of cloth and yarn, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At this stage, I have three motions before me, one by Shri Madhu Limaye, another by Shri C. M. Stephen and a third by Shri S. M. Banerjee.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस के लिए आप की सलाह क्या है ? इस को अभी न ले कर क्लाज-बाई-क्लाज के समय लें तो समय लें तो भी ठीक है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we are in the stage of clause-by-clause consideration and I have three motions before me.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Is it necessary to have a formal motion when the whole House and the Ministetr have agreed to it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs move a motion. We will accept it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, either you direct that this should be postponed, which can be agreed to, or the motion should be put.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am in entire agreement with you. That is why I have said that there are three motions.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Can the Chair not postpone it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it will not be proper for the Chair to adjourn a debate on a particular Bill.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: There is no controversy about it; either the Chair can direct or I can move a motion. I move:

"That the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill be adjourned."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill be adjourned".

The motion was adopted.

17.04 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND

MOTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF PRESIDENTIAL ORDER SUSPENDING CITIZENS RIGHT TO MOVE A COURT AGAINST DETENTION ORDERS UNDER MISA

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up item Nos. 12, 13 and 14, which will be taken up together. There is one resolution for disapproval of the Ordinance and another resolution for disapproval of the Presidential order. Shri Vajpayee can move both the motions together and make one speech.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर)। सभापति जी मैं संकल्प पेश करता हूं: "यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 17 सितम्बर, 1974 को प्रख्यापित आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाये रखना (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1974 (1974 का अध्यादेश सं० 11) का निरनुमोदन करती है"

मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूं—

"कि यह सभा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 359 के खण्ड (1) के अधीन 16 नवम्बर, 1974 को जारी किये गये राष्ट्रपति के आदेश का निरनुमोदन करती है जिस के द्वारा अनुच्छेद 14, अनुच्छेद 21 और अनुच्छेद 22 के खण्ड (4), (5), (6) और (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों के प्रवर्तन के लिये आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाये रखना अधिनियम, 1971 के अधीन नजरबन्दी आदेशों के सम्बन्ध में किसी न्यायालय में जाने के नागरिक अधिकारों को निलम्बित किया गया है और आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाये रखना अधिनियम के अधीन नजरबन्दी आदेशों के सम्बन्ध में उपर्युक्त अधिकारों के प्रवर्तन के लिये किसी न्यायालय में लम्बित कार्यवाहियों को भी निलम्बित किया गया है।"

सभापतिजी आज के समाचार पत्रों में यह वृतांत प्रमुखता से प्रकाशित हुआ है कि देश के कई प्रमुख नगरों में तस्करों की गतिविधियां फिर से चालू हो गई हैं। समाचार पत्रों में कहा गया है कि कुछ सप्ताहों तक मन्द रहने के बाद अनेक महत्वपूर्ण नगरों में तस्करों ने अपनी कार्यवाहियां फिर से तेज कर दी हैं। एक देशव्यापी सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार कुछ लोगों की पकड़-धकड़ के भय से जो शीर्ष तस्कर छिपे हुए थे वे फिर से बाहर आ गये हैं और उन्होंने अपना काम शुरू कर दिया है।

सभापतिजी, तस्करी एक तरफ के पहाड़ की तरह से है जिसका एक हिस्सा जितना दिखाई देता है उससे अधिक हिस्सा दिखाई नहीं देता। यह समझना गलत होगा कि केवल 500 या 600 व्यक्ति इस देश में तस्करी का सारा जाल बुनने में समर्थ हैं। सरकार ने कुछ तस्करों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिये सुरक्षा अधिनियम में संशोधन किया है। यह संशोधन एक अध्यादेश द्वारा किया गया है। जब संसद की बैठक नहीं चल रही थी तब सरकार ने अध्यादेश जारी करने के अधिकार का उपयोग किया और उस के द्वारा सुरक्षा अधिनियम में परिवर्तन किया। लेकिन, सभापति महोदय वह परिवर्तन ही काफी नहीं हुआ। जो तस्कर सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किये गये उनमें से कुछ अदालतों द्वारा छोड़े जाने लगे। सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार नहीं किया कि अदालतें तस्करों को क्यों छोड़ रही हैं। उस ने सारा दोष अदालतों के मत्थे मढ़ने की कोशिश की और संविधान के अनुच्छेद 359 के अन्तर्गत एक आदेश जारी कर के जो तस्कर नजरबन्द थे, उनके लिये अदालतों का दरवाजा खटखटाने का रास्ता बन्द कर दिया।

सभापति महोदय 3 दिसम्बर, 1971 को देश में संकट कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा हुई थी। पाकिस्तान ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया था। आज 2 दिसम्बर, 1974 है। तीन वर्ष हो गये हमने पाकिस्तान की जीती हुई जमीन वापस दे दी, कैदी लौटा दिये, शिमला और दिल्ली में बैठकर सामान्य स्थिति लाने के लिये समझौते किये। अब दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार भी आरम्भ हो गया है। आज संकटकालिक स्थिति बनाये रखने का क्या औचित्य है? लेकिन संकटकालिक स्थिति बनाये रखी जा रही है। उस स्थिति के अन्तर्गत पहले तो तस्करों को एम० आई० एस० ए० में बन्द किया जा रहा है और उसमें भी जब अदालतें न्याय की कसौटी पर कस कर कुछ मामलों में उनकी व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता वापस लौटा देती है तो सरकार ने राष्ट्रपति का आदेश जारी कर के तस्करों को मूलभूत अधिकारों से वंचित कर दिया। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि हम तस्करों के विरुद्ध कठोर से कठोर कार्यवाही करने के पक्ष में हैं। तस्करी एक राष्ट्र विरोधी कृत्य है, जो भी तस्करी करता है वह देश के प्रति गद्दारी का दोषी है। लेकिन गद्दारों के खिलाफ भी कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही होगी। अभी देश में कानून का राज्य है जंगल का राज्य नहीं है। मेरा आरोप है कि यह सरकार तस्करों के विरुद्ध सामान्य कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही नहीं करना चाहती। सारा देश मांग कर रहा है कि तस्करों को खुली अदालत में पेश किया जाय उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाय उनके विरुद्ध जो भी प्रमाण सरकार के पास हैं उन्हें पेश किया जाय। वे तस्कर किस के संरक्षण में तस्करी करते थे उन राजनैतिक नेताओं को कस्टम और पुलिस के अफसरों को भी बेनकाब किया जाय और तस्कर कड़ी से कड़ी सजा के भागीदार बनायें जायें। लेकिन सरकार उन्हें खुले अदालत में पेश करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, उन पर मुकदमा चलाने के लिये प्रस्तुत नहीं है। उन्हें आराम से नजरबन्द करने के पक्ष में है। सभापति महोदय आप तो वकील हैं, अभी अभी यू० एन० ओ० से वापस आये हैं, ताजा दिल और दिमाग ले कर आये हैं जरा इस मामले में भी अपना ताजा दिमाग काम में लाइये। नजरबन्दी की जाती है किसी व्यक्ति को भविष्य में कोई काम करने से रोकने के लिये। नजरबन्दी इस के लिये काम में नहीं लायी जाती कि जो पुराने पाप हैं उस के लिये सजा देने के लिये। क्या केवल जो तस्कर पकड़े गये हैं उन्हें भविष्य में तस्करी करने से रोकना इतना ही उद्देश्य है? क्या 600 लोगों को पकड़ने से तस्करी बन्द हो जायेगी? उन्होंने जो पुरानी तस्करी की थी जिस के लिये वह दोषी हैं क्या उन्हें उस के लिये दंड नहीं मिलना

चाहिये ? उन्हें नजरबन्द करने से उनके पुराने अपराध के लिये उन्हें दोष कैसे दिया जायगा ? लेकिन सरकार उन्हें सजा देना नहीं चाहती।

सभापति महोदय, तस्करों के विरुद्ध एम० आई० एस० ए० का प्रयोग सरकार की कानूनी कार्यवाही का देश के सामान्य कानून के अन्तर्गत होने वाली कार्यवाही का एक मखौल है। तस्करी एक अपराध है। सामान्य कानून के अन्तर्गत उन से निपटने की शक्ति सरकार में होनी चाहिये। अगर सामान्य कानून अपर्याप्त हैं तो उन कानूनों को मजबूत किया जा सकता है। इसके लिये सरकार सदन में आ सकती है। यह सदन सरकार को तस्करी को समाप्त करने के लिये आवश्यक अधिकार देने में संकोच नहीं करेगा। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति का आदेश निकाला गया है 359 के अन्तर्गत। 359 तब तक चलेगी जब तक देश में आपत्तिकालीन स्थिति रहेगी। आखिर आपत्तिकालीन स्थिति तक रहेगी ? क्या तस्करी भी अब विदेशी आक्रमण है जिस का सामना बिना मरजेंसी की घोषणा के नहीं हो सकता ? अभी तो इमरजेंसी चल रही है, मुझे शक है या तो सरकार अनिश्चित काल के लिये इमरजेंसी बनाये रखना चाहती है या फिर कुछ दिन के लिये तस्करों को जेल में रख कर बाद में छोड़ देना चाहती है। अन्यथा इमरजेंसी के अन्तर्गत तस्करों को अदालत में जाने से रोकने का आदेश निकालने का कारण क्या है ? जब इमरजेंसी खत्म होगी आदेश रद्द हो जायगा तस्कर अदालत में जा सकेंगे तब सरकार क्या करेगी ?

सभापति महोदय, ला कमीशन ने इस मामले में कई साल पहले विचार किया था और उसने 47 वीं रिपोर्ट में यह कहा था :

"We have carefully considered this question and have given due consideration to the general tenor of the majority decision in *Dhillon's case* and the *obiter* observations made by Chief Justice Sikri who spoke for the majority in the said case. Our considered opinion is that, on the whole, it would be advisable for the Government to secure constitutional amendment enlarging the contents of Item 9 in List I of the Seventh Schedule. We accordingly suggest that Item 9 of List I may be amended so as to read as follows:—

'Preventive Detention for reasons connected with Defence, Foreign Affairs, the security of India, the effective realisation of duties of Customs and Excise, or the conservation of Foreign Exchange; persons subjected to such detention.'"

यह विधि आयोग का सुझाव था। सरकार इस सुझाव पर सोती रही, तस्करी चलती रही, देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को खोखला करती रही। 1,000 करोड़ रु० से लेकर 1,200 करोड़ रु० की तस्करी प्रतिवर्ष देश में होती थी। पहले चोरी छिपे सोना लाया जाता था। स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून ला कर सरकार ने छोटे छोटे स्वर्णकारों को रोजी रोटी से वंचित करने का काम तो किया मगर जो सोने की तस्करी में लिप्त तस्कर थे उनके विरुद्ध उसने कठोर कार्यवाही नहीं की। यह ठीक है कि अब सोने की तस्करी कम हो गई है क्योंकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में सोने का भाव बढ़ गया है। लेकिन सोने के अतिरिक्त अब कपड़ा आ रहा है, हीरे जवाहारात आ रहे हैं, घड़ियां आ रही हैं, ट्रांजिस्टर्स आ रहे हैं। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार जो माल सरकार बरामद करती है, तस्करों के हाथ से पकड़ा जाता है उसकी मात्रा बढ़ रही है। कीमत बढ़ रही है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि तस्करी पिछले सालों में निरंतर बढ़ रही है। 1971 में 8.50 करोड़ का सामान पकड़ा गया, 1972 में 11.50 करोड़ का, 1973 में 14.50 करोड़ का और 1974 के प्रथम आठ महीनों में 17.00 करोड़ रु० का सामान पकड़ा गया। जो सामान पकड़ा गया है उससे वह ज्यादा सामान है जो पकड़ा नहीं गया।

सभापति जी, यह जो 17 करोड़ की बात कही गयी है इसमें 11.50 करोड़ रु० का कपड़ा आया है, एक करोड़ रु० की घड़ियां हैं और कुल ढाई लाख रु० का सोना। यह तस्करी का नया पैटर्न है, नया ढंग है।

सभापति महोदय, तस्कर अपना रिजर्व बैंक चलाते हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : यह बात आप को कैसे मालूम है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डागा जी, कुछ मामलों में हम अन्तर्यामी हैं। ये बातें छिपी हुई नहीं हैं। एन्टी-स्मगलिंग आपरेशन के लिए नियुक्त आफ़िसर, श्री बाघ, ने समाचारपत्रों को दी गई एक भेंट में यह बात स्वीकार की है कि तस्कर अपना रिजर्व बैंक चलाते हैं। बम्बई के एक समाचार पत्र में उस रिजर्व बैंक का पता भी छपा है, लेकिन पुलिस ने अभी तक उस पर छापा नहीं मारा है।

तस्करों का मामला इस सदन में इस साल बड़े विस्फोटक ढंग से तब उठा जब वित्त मंत्रालय के पुराने राज्य मंत्री, श्री गणेश, ने समाचारपत्रों को एक भेंट में बताया कि तस्कर एक समानान्तर सरकार चला रहे हैं, उनकी अपनी टेलीफोन व्यवस्था है, वे कस्टम अधिकारियों के टेलीफोन सुनते हैं, समाज में उन्हें ऊंचा दर्जा मिला है और उनके राजनैतिक सम्बन्ध हैं। बाद में कांग्रेस के डा० वी० के० आर० वी राव ने एक ध्यान दिलाओ सूचना के अन्तर्गत इस विषय में एक वक्तव्य की मांग की थी। श्री गणेश ने यह भी कहा था कि वह तस्करों के खिलाफ़ सत्याग्रह करेंगे। लेकिन जब सदन में यह मामला उठा, तो श्री गणेश का स्वर कुछ मंद हो गया। उन्होंने तीन तस्करों के नाम भी बताये। मैं श्री गणेश को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। अफसोस है कि आज जब इस मामले पर चर्चा हो रही है, तब वह इस सदन में नहीं हैं—इस सदन में ही नहीं है, वह वित्त मंत्रालय में भी नहीं हैं। उनका पत्ता कट गया है। उन्हें पुरस्कृत किया जाना चाहिए था, मगर उन्हें दंडित किया गया। क्या इस का कारण यह है कि श्री गणेश ने जो कुछ कहा, उसने सरकार को मुसीबत में डाल दिया क्या इस का कारण यह है कि श्री गणेश के रहस्योद्घाटन से सरकार जनता के सामने कटघरे में खड़ी हो गई? उन्हें वित्त मंत्रालय से हटाया क्यों गया?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : उन्होंने श्रीगणेश किया था।

श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर आप ने गणेश का चूहा बना दिया। "विनायक प्रकुर्वाणो रचयामास वानरम्" : आप ने गणेश को चूहा बनाकर दूसरे मंत्रालय में भेज दिया।

श्री ओम मेहता : वह तो चूहे पर सवारी करता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : और वही चूहा उनको दूसरे मंत्रालय में ले गया। वह चूहा उनकी राय से नहीं, बल्कि प्रधान मंत्री की राय से, चलता है।

प्रश्न केवल कुछ तस्करों का नहीं है। प्रश्न व्यवस्था का है, व्यक्तियों का नहीं: हाजी मस्तान कुली था, वह करोड़पति कैसे बना? यूसफ को रंक से राजा किसने बनाया? मालिश वाला बखिया महाराज बखिया में कैसे बदला? छोटा सा नौकर, 1950 तक फेरी वाला के रूप में काम करने वाला नारंग जो टूटे-फूटे बर्तन ले कर बदले में जर्मन सिल्वर के बर्तन दे कर अपनी रोटी चलाता था, आज

लक्ष्मी-पुत्र कैसे हो गया ? ख़ाली-पेट ललित महासेठ ललित में कैसे परिवर्तित हो गया ? यह अनहोनी कैसे हुई ? इस जादू के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है ?

प्रश्न यह है कि तस्करी कैसे जनमी, इसे किस ने पाला, इसे किस ने बढ़ाया, यह देश-व्यापी कैसे बनी, इस की मुट्ठी में सारी व्यवस्था किस ने दी, इस के सिर पर समानान्तर सरकार का सेहरा किस ने बांधा, इस के चरणों पर राजनेताओं को लोटने के लिए किस ने विवश किया।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : माननीय सदस्य को ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या बिना सरकारी सहयोग के, क्या बिना सरकारी अधिकारियों की सांठ-गांठ के तस्करी हो सकती है ? नहीं हो सकती है। कस्टम्ज़, एक्साइज, विदेशी मुद्रा नियंत्रण, आयकर अधिकारी, बिक्री-कर अधिकारी, पुलिस, गुप्तचर विभाग आदि सब इस सड़ांध में सने, और सब से बड़ी बात यह कि तस्करों को राजनेताओं का प्रश्रय प्राप्त हुआ। संक्षेप में तस्करी बिना सरकारी अनुमति के चलने वाला विदेशी व्यापार है। इस व्यापार के अनेक ढंग हैं। एक अंडर-इनवायसिंग है, दूसरा ओवर-इनवायसिंग है और तीसरा ढंग यह है कि विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय अपने घरों को जो धन भेजते हैं, वह धन तस्करों के दलाल विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में वहीं ले लेते हैं, और यहां रूपये के रूप में वह धन उनके घर वालों को पहुंचा दिया जाता है, रिजर्व बैंक उतनी विदेशी मुद्रा से वंचित होता है और ये तस्कर अपनी राष्ट्र-विरोधी कार्यवाहियों के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। जो विदेशी पर्यटक यहां आते हैं, उनसे विदेशी मुद्रा अधिक रुपया देकर ख़रीदी जाती है और उस से यह तस्करी का काम चलता है। भारत से चोरी-छिपे प्राचीन मूर्तियां, शिला-लेख, ऐतिहासिक महत्व की वस्तुयें बाहर भेजी जाती हैं, और इस प्रकार जो विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होती है, वह तस्करी के काम में प्रयुक्त की जाती है। तस्करी करने वाले झूठी और जाली फ़र्मों के नाम पर, जो अस्तित्व में नहीं हैं, जो केवल काग़ज़ पर हैं, लाइसेंस स्कैंडल की तरह से किसी संसद्-सदस्य का साथ ले कर, किसी मंत्री का अनुग्रह प्राप्त कर के, लाइसेंस लेने में सफल हो जाते हैं। वे विदेशों में जाली फ़र्मों को माल भेजते हैं, वहां भी रुपया कमाते हैं और वहां भी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करते हैं।

सवाल यह है कि इस तस्करी को किस तरह से रोका जाय। अगर तस्करी के ख़िलाफ़ सरकार का अभियान एक वास्तविक अभियान होता, अगर सरकार ईमानदारी से तस्करी के खिलाफ कठोर कार्यवाही करने के लिए कमर कसती, तो हम उस का साथ देते। मगर हम इस अभियान पर विश्वास करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। जैसाकि मैंने कहा है, क्या केवल छः सी व्यक्ति तस्करी के काम में लगे हुए थे और क्या उन्हें नज़रबन्द करने मात्र से तस्करी बन्द हो गई।

अभी मैं मोटर से मंगलौर से कन्नानोर तक गया था। रास्ते में कासरगोड़ पड़ता है। वह सारा इलाका समद्री किनारे से लगा हुआ है। कासरगोड़ तस्करी का बड़ा केन्द्र था जब वहां के प्रमुख तस्कर, कलावा अब्दुल कादिर हाजी—हाजी अब्दुल्ला पकड़े गये—

श्री ओम मेहता : कौन अब्दुल्ला ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री ओम मेहता चिन्तित न हों। शेख अब्दुल्ला नहीं। ये दोनों काश्मीर से आते हैं और एक दूसरे की चिन्ता करते हैं। जब वह पकड़े गये थे तो कासरगोड़ में थोड़े दिन सुनसान रहा, मगर फिर गतिविधियां शुरू हो गई। वहां उनके प्लाटिनम सिनेमा और सेफायर सिनेमा बने हुए हैं। उनके पेट्रोल के पम्प ह। साहित्यकारों के संघ का जब सम्मेलन हुआ तो वह उस में रिसेप्शन कमेटी के चेयरमैन

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

थे। जब उन्हें पकड़ा गया, तो उन्हें प्रेस वालों से मुलाकात करने का मौका भी दिया गया और तब उन्होंने कहा :

"The President of India who has honoured me as one of the exporters last year has served me with an arrest warrant. It is an irony. I am an honest man and my earnings are all through honest means."

आज केरल की सरकार उनकी बदौलत टिकी हुई है। केरल के गठबंधन में शामिल....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue tomorrow. Now, we will take up Half-an-Hour discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

MEDALS WON BY SPORTSMEN IN GAMES AT TEHERAN

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, तेहरान में एशिया के खेलों में जिन खिलाड़ियों ने स्वर्ण पदक और कांस्य पदक प्राप्त किया उन को मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूं और उनका स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन ये जो खेल संगठन हैं इन के जो व्यवस्थापक और प्रबन्धक हैं उनकी व्यवस्था देख कर मेरे मन में उन के प्रति खिलाफ ख्यालात पैदा होते हैं.. (व्यवधान).. शंका ही नहीं मैं उनके ऊपर लांछन देता हूं कि उन के कारण ही हमारी स्थिति इतनी बिगड़ी है और आज भारत की खेलों के अन्दर यह हालत हुई है। भारत की तस्वीर आज धुंधली हो चुकी है। एक समय 4 मार्च 1951 को जब हिन्दुस्तान के खेल शरू हुए उस दिन उसकी पोजीशन दूसरी थी और उसे 15 स्वर्ण पदक, 16 रजत पदक और 21 कांस्य पदक मिले थे। लेकिन आज कितने सालों के बाद मैं यह देख रहा हूं कि आज उस की पोजीशन छोटे-छोटे राज्यों ईरान, साउथ कोरिया, नार्थ कोरिया, इस्राएल इन से भी गई गुजरी है। इस को सातवां और आठवां स्थान केवल मिला है। इस बात के लिए मुझे दुख: है। आप इस रिजल्ट को देखें कि जापान को जहां 75 गोल्ड मैडल मिले हैं, ईरान को 36 मिले हैं, चाइना को 33 मिले हैं, साउथ कोरिया को 16 मिले हैं, नार्थ कोरिया को 15 मिले हैं वहां हिन्दुस्तान को केवल चार मिले हैं। आप मेहरबानी करके अपनी गर्दन नीचे झुकाइए। ये जो प्रबन्धक और व्यवस्थापक हैं इन के कारण हिन्दुस्तान की नाक नीची हो जाती है, गर्दन नीची होती है। हमने चार दिन खबर सुनी, चार दिन में हमारी सात टीमें आउट हो गई। पहले तो हम जिम्नास्टिक और बास्केटबाल में अपनी टीम ले नहीं गए। जिमनास्टिक, बास्केटबाल और तैराकी में अपनी टीम ली नहीं गई वहां।

.....(व्यवधान).....

आप खुद गए वहां, आप की क्या हालत बिगड़ी वह भी मैं अभी बता रहा हूं। वहां पर चार दिन में फुटबाल, वालीबाल, वाटर पोलो, टेनिस साइक्लिंग आदि की सात टीमें हमारी गायब हो गई। जब फुटबाल का खेल हुआ तो फुटबाल के खेल में चीन ने हमारी इतनी पिटाई की कि हावी हो गया। बास्केटबाल में कितनी पिटाई हुई होगी और जो वहां आब्जरवर के रूपमें गए थे उनका चेहरा कैसा उतरा होगा? उनकी हालत क्या हुई होगी जब पिटाई पर पिटाई हो रही होगी? 43 मिनिट में कितने खेल हार गए? चीन जो नया आया था खेल के मैदान में उसने भी आप को इस तरह से हराया। हाकी के अन्दर हम विश्व विजेता थे। आज कहां हैं? नाम ही नहीं है। पाकिस्तान को वह श्रेय मिला है। न हाकी में रहे हैं और खेलों में रहे। फुटबाल में चले गए, वालीबाल में चले गए।

अब मैं खिलाड़ियों की हालत कितनी खराब होती है यह बताना चाहता हूं। आप इतनी जो टीम ले कर गए, मुझे दुख है कि आप ने खिलाड़ियों की इत्तिला भी ठीक तरह से नहीं दी। मोहन सिंह जी अमेरिका से आया

उस ने कहा कि मुझे पता नहीं कि मेरा चयन हो गया है और मुझे खेल में जाना है, मुझे खेल में भाग लेना है। फिर आप के पन्द्रह खिलाड़ी थे, 12 बीमार पड़ गए वहां तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम क्या करें। हमारा तो इलाज ही ठीक नहीं होता है। एक साइकिलिस्ट था, उस का दिल बैठ गया। आप देखें पाकिस्तान में खिलाड़ियों की कोचिंग होती है तो वहां उनको 25 रुपये रोज मिलते हैं, ईरान में सौ रुपये रोज दिये जाते हैं, और हिन्दुस्तान में खिलाड़ियों को 8 रुपये रोज दिए जाते हैं। यह 8 रुपये आज के दिन आप हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर अपने खिलाड़ियों को क्यों दे रहे हैं? कोई खिलाड़ी आठ रुपये में अपनी जिन्दगी और अपनी सोशल सिक्योरिटी क्यों आपके हाथ देने को तैयार होगा? जहां सौ रुपये और 25 रुपये रोज और जगहों में मिलते हैं वहां आप हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाड़ी को 8 रुपये रोज दे कर कोचिंग करवाना चाहते हैं?

अब मैं आबजर्वर्स की बात बताता हूं। बहुत बड़े-बड़े आबजर्वर गये थे। ये कौन हैं—जो एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेंट में बैठे हुए हैं। इनकी बाबत यह कहा गया है :

> "In the Education Ministry, a handful of officers in the sports cell who have the capacity to twist the pen—and the notings on files—to their advantage have begun to feel that they are the almighty people of sports, experts of the highest degree."

ऐसे लोग वहां आप ने रख छोड़े हैं। जो लोग गये उनमें एक तो कौल साहब हैं। वहां पर जाने के बाद उनकी क्या हालत हुई? विजय सिंह मल्होत्रा कहते ह कि हम को इत्तिला नहीं थी कि आप कब आयेंगे और कौन-कौन आने वाले हैं। नतीजा क्या हुआ कि इनको बाहर खड़े रहना पड़ा। आधे घंटे तक इनको अन्दर आने नहीं दिया गया। जाने वालों में एक तो थे मिस्टर एस० के० कौल, दूसरे आर० एल० आनन्द और मेरा ख्याल है कि आप भी पधारेहोंगे, आपके पास भी वी० आई० पी० कार्ड नहीं था क्योंकि विजय सिंह मल्होत्रा का कहना है कि मुझे मालूम ही नहीं कि आप कब आने वाले हैं। वहां आपको भी गेट के बाहर खड़ा रहना पड़ा। तो यह तो जो आबजर्वर बन कर गये थे उनका हाल रहा। मानी हुई बात है और कितने सालों से हम इस बात को कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की हालत कितनी खराब हो रही है और हमारे खिलाड़ियों की क्या हालत होती है? आप देखें एक विश्वनाथ सिंह खिलाड़ी गये, वहां पर टार एंड ट्रेक पर खेलने का इंतजाम था, वह यहां पर है ही नहीं। वहां पर खेलने के लिए गद्दे होते हैं वह यहां नहीं। यहां तो बेचारे कपड़े पर खेलते हैं। तो आप अपना कौन सा काम ठीक कर रहे हैं? आप के यहां कोई खेल का सामान नहीं, कोई खेलने का तरीका नहीं, कोई कोचिंग नहीं। इस पर भी जो खिलाड़ी, जीत कर आये हैं वे अपनी ताकत और हिम्मत से जीत कर आये हैं। उन्होंने अपनी ताकत का प्रदर्शन किया, अपनी हिम्मत का प्रदर्शन किया और आप ने अपने खिलाड़ियों के साथ कैसा बर्ताव किया? आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कुछ साइकिल वालों ने कुछ साइकिलों की मांग की, दस साल हो गये, इम्पोर्ट नहीं कर सके। डा० कर्णी सिंह ने कहा कि हमें बन्दूक दीजिये। 6 महीने पहले उन्होंने अप्लाई किया, उनको बन्दूक नहीं मिली। लेकिन फिर भी वह अच्छा इनाम लेकर आये। आप ने कौन सी चीज अपने खिलाड़ियों के लिए उपलब्ध की? एक गद्दे की मांग की, वह आज तक नहीं दे सके। आप सामान नहीं दे सकते, आपकी कोचिंग नहीं हो सकती, खेलने का तरीका नहीं जानते। अब वहां जाने के बाद बेचारे आश्चर्य में पड़ते हैं कि ये क्या खेल रहे हैं? आपके खिलाड़ियों की हालत वहां कैसी बिगड़ती है? अपने यहां आप अपने खिलाड़ियों को वह सामान नहीं दे सकते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने जहां 55 हजार करोड़ की योजना बनाई है वहां

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

उसमें 18 करोड़ रुपये इसके ऊपर खर्च करने के लिये रखे हैं। 18 करोड़ रुपये में आप हिन्दुस्तान को दूसरे देशों के साथ खड़ा करना चाहते हैं? हमारी गर्दन नीची करवाना चाहते हैं; कि ये हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाड़ी? मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि 56 करोड़ की जनता में अच्छे से अच्छे खिलाड़ी हैं। लेकिन आप 56 हजार करोड़ रुपये की योजना में 18 करोड़ इसके लिये रख कर यह चीज चाहते हैं तो कैसे हो सकता है?

पहले जो इसके मिनिस्टर थे नूरुल हसन साहब से बहुत साल पहले की बात है उन्होंने कहा था कि खेलों से जीवन-चरित्र बनता है। चरित्र का विकास होता है, देश की इमारत खड़ी होती है इस लिये खेलों को प्रमुखता दी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन आपके ये आबजर्वर वहां क्यों जाते हैं? मौज करने के लिये, सैर करने के लिये, घूमने फिरने के लिये।

आपके खेल संगठनों के अन्दर राजनीति घुस गई है। अभी हाल की घटना को लीजिये—पुरुषोत्तम रंगूटा ने क्या किया? बेदी को हटा दिया, निकाल दिया, उसके खिलाफ डिस्प्लिनरी एक्शन लिया। जब शोर मचा तो आपकी मिनिस्ट्री ने चुपके-चुपके एक्शन लिया। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं—बहुत पहले डा० के० एल० श्रीमाली ने क्या कहा था—

"....Dr. K. L. Shrimali, referred to the criticism in the Press and amon gthe Public of the poor performance of Indian teams in international competitions and the general decline of sports in the country."

इसका जो इम्पोर्टेन्ट पैरा है अब मैं उस पर जोर दे रहा हूं :—

"He stressed that it was necessary to ensure that full use was made of our human and material resources in the field of sports so that better results may follow in international competitions."

यह कहीं बाहर से नहीं पढ़ रहा हूं—यह जनाब ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : वह तो ऐसा बोल कर चले गये हालत वैसी-की-वैसी चल रही है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : पहले से भी ज्यादा खराब हो गई है, क्योंकि उसमें राजनीति घुस गई है।

भालिन्द्र सिंह को लीजिये—आप कुछ आर्डर देते हैं लेकिन आपके आर्डर की तामील नहीं होती है। इसमें कहा गया है—

"The Minister pointed out that there had been a continuous deterioration in standards and performance. Indian athletes had not yet been able to secure even the seventh or eighth position in the Olympic competitions and, so far as the Asian Games were concerned, India's position was second in the Asian Games held in Delhi in 1951, fourth in Manila in 1954 and seventh in Teheran in 1958."

अब एक नौजवान डिप्टी मिनिस्टर आये हैं मैं चाहता हूं कि यह पूरा महकमा अलग होना चाहिए। यह मंत्रालय अलग होना चाहिए। एक नेशनल पालिसी बननी चाहिये खेलो को मुखता दी जानी चाहिए। कोचिंग होनी चाहिए, खिलाड़ियो को ट्रेनिंग के लिये बाहर भेजना चाहिए। गांव-गांव और डिस्ट्रिक्टस में स्पोर्ट स कौन्सिल होनी चाहिए स्टेट लेवल पर स्पोर्ट स कौन्सिल होनी चाहिए। लेकिन इस प्रकार के जो गन्दे चेहरे आप के खेल संगठन में भरे हुए हैं उनको वहां से निकाल दीजिये, नूरूल हसन साहब, अपनी तलवार से उनको काट दें, गन्दगी फैलाने वालो को वहां नहीं रखना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, इस वक्त बहुत जरूरी सवाल पर बहस हो रही है मैं चाहता हूं कि आप मुझे दो-चार मिनट ज्यादा दें।

सभापति महोदय: आप ने पहले ही 15 मिनट ले लिये हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा: मैं चाहता हूं कि आप स्पोर्ट स को स्पोर्ट्स को तरह से देखें—इसमें टाइम का सवाल नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, it is fortunate that a discussion has come up on this matter. We had tabled numerous questions on this matter. I would request you to kindly allow at least 15 minutes or 20 minutes more. I would make that request to you, since you are there as a cricketeer and not as Chairman.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा: मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि आपके आर्डर्ज की तामील नहीं होती है—मैं उसके बारे में भी बतलाता हूं—

"The other decision which would have been really occured Indian sports of this major ailment was taken by the Education Ministry in the year 1968. It directed the national federations and the IOA that no person should hold a key position in a federation for more than two terms of three years each. The move was initiated by the AICS in 1964 and it took the Government nearly four years to issue a directive."

अगर 15 सालों में भी गवर्नमेन्ट का टारगेट पूरा नहीं होता है—तो ये लोग वहां किस लिये बठे हैं—राजनीति के सहारे ये लोग वहां पर कायम हैं बोर्ड को कैप्चर करते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाडियों की तरफ़ उनका कोई ध्यान नहीं है। वहां आपके आब्जर्वर किस लिये जाते हैं? घूमने के लिये सैर करने के लिये। एक हाकी का खिलाड़ी है, उसका नाम मिनिस्टर साहब बतलायेंगे वह बीमार है चल नहीं सकता है लेकिन उसका नाम दे दिया। मैं क-एक नाम बतला सकता हूं—लेकिन यह कोई नई बात नहीं है—सवाल यह है कि ऐसा क्यों होता है। मैं आज आप से कहना चाहता हूं—खेल के नाम पर या तो आप मजबूती से कदम उठायें अगर नहीं उठायेंगे तो हमें आपके खिलाफ़ बगावत करनी पड़ेगी।

"Such managers treat the tours as nothing more than an all-paid holiday abroad."

घूमने के लिये तफ़रीह करने के लिये जाते हैं। एम्पायर कभी नहीं बने, लेकिन वहां बन गये क्योंकि तेहरान में घूमने में मजा आता है हमारे पैसे पर तेहरान की ठण्डी हवा खाओ। हिन्दुस्तान इसको कैसे बरदाश्त कर सकता है। इस सब के लिये आपकी नेशनल पालिसी बननी चाहिए। आज का हिन्दुस्तान खेलों के मैदानों में बनेगा। अच्छे ईमानदार, चरित्रवान आदमियों को लायें। क अलग मिनिस्ट्री कायम की जाय, उनको पूरी कोचिंग दी जाय। उनको आठ रुपया मत दीजिये उनको वहीं खेल खिलाइये। मैं इस बात को फिर से कहना चाहता हूं—आज दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर बडी धुंधली है। 56 करोड का हिन्दुस्तान, जो कभी दूसरी श्रेणी में थी हाकी में विश्व विजयी था आज उसकी हालत धरातल पर ले आये हैं। अपने आपको छुपाने की चेष्टा न कीजिये—जो सच्चाई है उसको स्वीकार कीजिये और कहिये कि गल्ती हुई है उसको सुधारेंगे। अगर आप ने छुपाने की कोशिश की सच्चाई को मानने से इन्कार किया तो इसका मतलब यह है कि आपका इरादा खेल संगठनों को सुधारने का नहीं है। एजूकेशन विभाग के जो सेक्रेटरी वहां जाते हैं उनको रोकिये उनको कभी मत जाने दीजिये उनको क्या पता है कि स्पोर्ट्स क्या चीज है। चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर को लाइये क्योंकि वे खिलाडी हैं, लेकिन मेरे जैसे को ले आयेंगे तो कुछ काम नहीं होगा।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I am glad that my good friend Daga has sought to raise a half

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

an hour discussion which, thanks to Shri Banerjee, you were good enough to accept could be extended beyond half an hour. This House gets very rarely opportunities of discussing some of the important issues. Games and sports are important because they put India on the world map and unless we have discussions at least occasionally on the floor of the House on what we can do to put our country which has so much potential, on the world map we cannot achieve much. Again my good friend Banerjee was the first to come with a congratulatory reference to one of our esteemed colleagues, Dr. Karni Singh when he brought us a medal. Originally, the Minister's reply was: The overall tally in Teheran is better than in the preceding two Asian games. Should we compare ourselves with those who are behind us or ahead of us? Take a country like Japan: 75 gold medals, 50 silver and 51 bronze whereas India got four gold, 12 silver and 12 bronze. Instead of talking about preceding years, should we not keep pace with changed times? What are we doing in terms of having a sound policy in regard to national sports? The minister has said, "There is considerable scope for improvement in certain games and sports." Is it his contention that in some other games there is no scope for improvement and all is fine? Or, do we believe that every single sport in our country needs much more improvement? In Teheran, out of 16 disciplines of games in which various countries were asked to participate, India participated only in 12. Which are the four games in which we were unable to participate and why? Then, the minister has said, "The performance at Teheran would be placed before the next meeting of the All India Council of Sports with a view to making further scrutiny and advice for remedial steps.' Has that meeting taken place? If not, how soon will it take place? In the meanwhile, what are the remedial measures already being considered by Government to make our games better?

Although our potential is very good in terms of talents, our performance in Teheran is something about which there is nothing to enthuse. It is poor not because our players are poor but because they were not well planned, sufficiently in advance. Is it true? Then, is it not a fact that sports and politics have been mixed up and sports have become hotbeds of politics? There are a number of games in which there are dual associations. There is a national federation of a particular game and there is another national federation of the same game! What are you doing to arrest this tendency? I believe one reason for this is vote-catching. The tragedy is, we should play our politics sportingly. We cannot do that. But we are injecting politics into our sports. What is the ministry doing to stop this?

What action is the ministry taking to maintain and enforce discipline among our players, officials and coaches? Is there any code of conduct for our contingents which go abroad to take part in sports meets. for the players as well as the officials? Then, why is it that various national sports organisations are not asked to select the best? And, once having asked them to select the best players, why is it that the Ministry are not able to force the selected players to play? Sometimes those who are selected refuse to go saying, "this is below my prestige; I will go only to the more important ones". That is not good. They are playing not only for themselves but for the country. So, the best players who are selected must be forced to go and play.

There are two revealing letters that have appeared in the weekly *Sports Week* of September 22 and October 20. In the 22nd September issue, Mr. M. P. Varma says:

"Indian sport is at its lowest ebb and we are the laughing stock of

the world. ....National sports federations have become hot-beds of politics. A lot of malpractices are going on undetected, like dual associations for vote-catching etc."

The second letter is more revealing. It is by one Mr. Michael R. de Souza of Goa. Incidentally, he got the first prize for the best letter for that particular week of *Sportsweek*. He says:

"The happenings at Teheran proved that our forwards were found wanting—in stamina, in guts and in strength (because they had heavier hockey sticks to strengthen their shooting power). The basic trouble of this is politics."

He further says:

"My advice would be.....stop the free rides to athletes, coaches, managers and officials. Start from scratch and pick them young. Offer them facilities to improve at the school level. Encourage inter-school, inter-collegiate and inter-state competitions. Cost of sports equipment should be within reach of the masses. Government should lift taxes on sports goods. Government grants and other funds used for getting our old stalwarts into shape should be used for this purpose.

If this can be done, then there is hope, otherwise let us play gooli dunda, tops and marbles."

This is his advice.

I want to conclude by asking the Minister a question. Is it a fact that all these are so much corroded by politics? Today there is a report in the papers that our junior basket ball team competitors were not able to go to participate in a particular tournament. They held a training camp for as many as three months but the clearance from the Ministry did not come. Ultimately, the officials in charge gave up the hope and the players could not leave for the competition. I feel very unhappy to read such news items. As I said in the beginning, there is talent but there is no policy, no planning and no funds are kept at their disposal. I hope the Minister will reply to all these points.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Sir, I have some questions to ask and some suggestions to give. Firstly, what is the criterion for the selection of sportsmen? Is it based on merit or *pairvi*? Is the Government satisfied with the performance of the sportsmen who participated in the Asian Games at Teheran? Thirdly, the Punjab Government have a proposal for training and coaching sportsmen and to send only such teams in future. Are the Government considering that? Then, the selection should be made much earlier than the games and proper coaching should be done beforehand. Here I am happy to say that three sportsmen from Jamshedpur have won gold medal for India. Otherwise India would have won only one Gold Medal. We must remember that India has lost its reputation in hockey and was beaten twice by Pakistan.

I shall like to know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to a statement made by Shri J. S. Saini, Coach of Indian Athletic Contingent to the recent Teheran Asian Games and the reply of the Minister was as follows:

"Government have seen a press report of a statement having been made by Shri J. S. Saini, a Senior Athletic Coach at the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, to the effect 'that Coaches should be given a free hand in selecting and meets without any "outside interference".'

Shri J. S. Saini has now clarified that in answer to a question put to him by a Correspondent at a Press Conference convened by the President, Amateur Athletic Federation

[Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi]

of India, at Chandigarh on 24th September, 1974, he had stated that as per pattern followed in other countries, the coach training a team should be given a free hand in the selections without any outside interference, in particular from those who do not have the requisite technical knowledge of the game.

The views expressed by Shri Saini are in conformity with the commendations of the All India Council of Sports in the matter of selection and training of teams for participation in International sports meets."

Now I come to the last point. I think, selections of the sportsmen are being made under political pressure. Some politicians are also involved in getting persons selected. This should be eliminated.

Lastly, I praise the sportsmen who have got us four Gold Medals, 12 Silver Medals and 12 Bronze Medals.

18 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Before I put my questions, I would remind this House of the hon. Member who is not with us any more, who is dead, Mr. Jaipal Singh. When he was alive, he used to raise discussions on sports and I still remember the vigour which he used to carry even during his last days in the matter of sports.

It is a fact that we had a debacle in Teheran. But I am not pessimistic; I have a sense of optimism and I know our players would be better. But what was the cause of debacle? Is it that the Indian players did not play the game well? Is it that we are lacking in forwards in Hockey? Is it that we are not well fed? The difficulty is about the proper selection of the team. I do not, for a moment, say that the team which went there was not good; those players who had gone were not good. My popularity in my constituency is not due to politics but it is due to sports. In Hockey, apart from skill, vigour is also required. I have seen the right-out scooping the ball to the left out. It calls for enough vigour. Unfortunately, our players, though they have the skill, cannot translate that into action because they do not have the proper health. We have to make them healthy, we have to give them proper training and also proper nourishment. I was surprised when a friend of mine, who is a coach in Patiala, recently told me that some of these young boys who were going for training in cricket could not afford to have even pullovers. Still they have to practice at 6.00 in the morning! Is it not a sad commentary on our sports? Is it not a sad commentary that our players do not wear even pullovers or jersies? And, yet, we expect them to practise! Of course, in Teheran cricket was not there. But in India we do not have fast bowlers in cricket. What has happened to fast bowling in India? Why do we depend only on googly or spin bowling? We lack in fast bowlers. The other countries win because they have good fast-bowlers. We have not yet developed fast bowling.

In hockey also, I would request the hon. Minister, to let us know how the boys are selected for proper training. With the exception of Michael Kundu, those Adivasis have not been selected from Chhota Nagpur. I have represented many places there; I have played with them; and I know how good and tenacious players they are in Hockey.

Then, politics should be eliminated from the field of sports. Of course, it is in our blood; it is impossible to eliminate politics. But I would request that, when we form the Council, we try to put these gentlemen who are the least involved in politics. As I said, we cannot completely eliminate it because it has become a part and parcel of our life. But something should be done to keep politics

away. Recently we have seen how, because of politics, Bedi had been excluded from our cricket team. I do not want to say anything bad about anybody. But it is a fact that such omissions are there.

Last but not the least, I would raise this point. Prof. Nurul Hasan is a lover of cricket because he was in Aligarh throughout. I am also a lover of cricket. The greatest injustice has been done to the people of U.P. by denying a test match in U.P. Why should Kanpur, which has the maximum capacity, has been ignored? What was our fault? Was it because the Chairman fought with the Secretary or the Secretary fought with the Chairman? Unfortunately, Mr. Bashir is no more. It was he who had brought cricket to U.P. He was not here. One Mr. Kunzru gave a report that Kanpur could not manage a Test match because of the students' trouble. I would only request the hon. Minister through you that the greatest injustice has been done to the people of Kanpur and more so, to the people of U.P. to deny a test match for Kanpur. I can accept this Government denying jobs to young men. But why deny a test match? Bangalore has got, Madras has got another. I am not raising this question out of any parochial feelings. But the greatest injustice has been done to the people of UP. I would request Prof. Nurul Hasan to assure this House that at least one match will be given to Kanpur.

My last point is that even to-day we are all interested in games. Many people are interested in Cricket. Our House had a good cricket team. Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia was there. Shri M. R. Krishna was there. Even Pandit Nehru played cricket in 1962. He used to run himself and there was never a runner employed for him. We, cricket-lovers, are trying to get tickets for the cricket match here but we cannot get. Every thing is sold to big business-houses. What they do is that they get hold of the tickets and oblige the Deputy Secretaries and Joint Secretaries and the Under Secretaries and so on. It is surprising that I cannot go and see this match. I am prepared to pay for it but you cannot have it. If myself and my family members want to go and see the match I have to ask somebody else to get it. After all, who go to these cricket matches? Those people who go there with their family members, eating every time, do not know which is a 'no-ball' and which is a 'yes-ball'. They say *'Gol hogaya'* It is these people who wangle the tickets and go there. But your son and my son cannot go because the tickets are beyond our reach. I would request you to kindly see that at least a row is reserved for Members of Parliament as was done at earlier times. Ghee is available, butter is available, everything is available for Members of Parliament. Why not test match tickets? It is said that it is a luxury. It is not a luxury. It is our need. I would, therefore, request that the Minister should see that we get the tickets that we require.

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे नाम का उल्लेख किया गया है। उससे ग़लतफ़हमी हो गई है। मुझे दो मिनट का समय दे दीजिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unfortunately, in an half-an-hour discussion there are certain rules. Therefore, I cannot permit you.

The hon. Minister.

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : मुझे पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन के लिए दो मिनट दे दीजिये। उन्होंने कहा है कि मैं तेहरान गया था। मैं दूसरे ओलिम्पिक्स में गया था, लेकिन मैं तेहरान नहीं गया था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We know that you are a very good sportsman. I have corrected it. He has said something which is wrong. I am denying you because all members who wanted to put questions their names were ballotted and if I now give you a chance, I will be doing an injustice to those members.

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : सभापति महोदय, मेरा नाम लेकर कुछ कहा गया है। उससे कुछ गलतफ़हमी हो गई है। इस लिए कृपया मुझे पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन के लिए दो मिनट का समय दे दीजिये।

उन्होंने कहा है कि मैं तेहरान गया था। मैं तेहरान तो नहीं गया था, लेकिन स्पोर्ट्स में मेरी दिलचस्पी है और मैं दूसरे ओलिम्पिक्स में जाता रहा हूं। मेरे तीन चार स्पष्ट सजेस्शन्ज हैं।

जब तक केन्द्र में एक अलग स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्टर और स्पोर्ट्स डिपार्टमेंट नहीं होगा, तब तक हमारे देश में स्पोर्ट्स की तरफ़ विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जा सकेगा। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि स्पोर्ट्स के लिए एक सैपेरेट मिनिस्टर नियुक्त किया जाये जिस को इस क्षेत्र का अनुभव हो।

हमारे यहां हाकी, फुटबाल, वालीबाल और क्रिकेट आदि के जो स्पोर्ट्स आर्गनाइजेशन्ज हैं, उनको इस तरह से रीआर्गनाइज़ किया जाना चाहिए कि हर एक को फ्रीडम हो और कुछ व्यक्ति दस, पंद्रह, बीस, पच्चीस साल तक उन पर अपनी मानोपली बना कर न बैठ सकें। मैं ने देखा है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय भी इस सम्बन्ध में अपने आप को असहाय अनुभव करता है और उन लोगों को हटा नहीं सकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि स्पोर्ट्स के सम्बन्ध में एक विधेयक लाया जाये, जिससे कोई व्यक्ति किसी स्पोर्ट्स आर्गनाइजेशन पर दस-पंद्रह साल तक अपनी मानोपली बना कर न बैठा रहे। तीसरा मेरा सुझाव है कि ट्रेनिंग दुनिया में सबसे बड़ी चीज है। आज चाहे वह मेडल में हो चाहे हाकी में हो चाहे और किसी चीज में हो, हर साल हम दिनों दिन गिरते जा रहे हैं। उसका मुख्य कारण एक है कि हमारी प्रैक्टिस नहीं है। आप आस्ट्रेलिया में या दूसरे देशों में क्रिकेट की या किसी भी चीज की प्रैक्टिस देखें तो एक-एक दिन में 6–6 घंटे, 8–8 घंटे फील्डिंग करते रहते हैं, 8–8 घंटे बालिंग करते रहते हैं। इसी तरह हाकी में भी जर्मनी में कई-कई गोल रोज मारने की प्रेक्टिस करते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां इन्टेन्सिव ट्रेनिंग की बहुत जबर्दस्त कमी है। यह इंटेंसिव ट्रेनिंग अपने यहां होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जिस किसी भी चीज को सीखना है उसके लिए किसी भी स्टूडेंट की लर्निंग एज 12 से 18 वर्ष की होती है। 18 से 25–26 साल तक वे स्पोर्टसमैन बन सकते हैं। लेकिन जब तक इनके लिए अच्छे भोजन की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक अच्छे स्पोर्ट्समैन कैसे बन सकते हैं? इसलिए उनके लिए अच्छे भोजन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा जितने भी स्पोर्ट्स आर्गनाइजेशन हैं और जितने हमारे स्टेडियम बन रहे हैं सब स्टेडियम एक किस्म के बन रहे हैं, लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जैसे हमारे यहां जो क्षेत्र बाक्सिंग के लिए अच्छा है वहां पर बाक्सिंग की ट्रेनिंग का इंतजाम हो, जो क्षेत्र लांग रेसिंग के लिए अच्छे हैं वहां पर लांग रेसिंग की ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था हो। जैसे रशिया में होता है या चाइना में जैसे है। आज हर चीज में वह गोल्ड मेडल ले जाते हैं और स्पीड में अमेरिका वाले ले जाते हैं। हमारे यहां लांग डिस्टेंस और शार्ट डिस्टेंस दोनों में अच्छे स्टेमिना वाले भी हैं और स्पीड वाले भी हैं लेकिन हमारे यहां स्टेडियम इस तरह के नहीं हैं जिनमें कि सब तरह की व्यवस्था हो और जब तक उसकी व्यवस्था नहीं होती तब तक जैसे इन्होंने बताया कि बाक्सिंग में जाते हैं तो वहां बाक्सिंग वे दूसरी तरह का करते हैं और यहां ये प्रैक्टिस दूसरी तरह का करते हैं, तो मेहनत सारी बेकार जाती है। अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी स्कूल और कालेजेज हैं उनमें हमें खास तौर से इसकी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी।

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम): सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने इस आधे घन्टे की चर्चा को लेकर खेल कूद के संबंध में काफी जो रूचि दिखाई है उस के लिए मैं बहुत आभारी हूं .....

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आप को तो अभी खेलने कूदने की उमर है, आप यहां क्यों चले आए ?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : बैनर्जी जी को मालूम होना चाहिए कि अभी भी मैं खेलता हूं ।

डागा साहब ने बहुत से सवाल किए । सब से पहले तो जो शासकीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल गया था उस के संबंध में उन्होंने जो कहा है उस के ऊपर मैं थोड़ा सा कहना चाहूंगा कि हालांकि उस प्रतिनिधि मंडल का मैं भी सदस्य था और श्री मिर्धा जी उस के अध्यक्ष थे, लेकिन जो उन्होंने कहा कि आप लोग बिनासूचना के गए यह बिल्कुल सही नहीं है । इंडियन ओलिम्पिक एसोसिएशन को यह बात मालूम थी ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सारे अखबारों में यह चीज निकली है ।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : अखबारों के समाचार के आधार पर हम ने इंडियन ओलिम्पिक एसोसिएशन को लिखा भी था और उन्होंने लिखित में दिया है कि हमें ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं है और न हमें कोई असुविधा हुई । जो भी शासकीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल जाता है उस की जानकारी उस कंट्री के दूतावास को भी और यहां के इंडियन ओलिम्पिक एसोसिएशन को रहती है और यह जानकारी सरकार की तरफ से भेजी जाती है । जो एंट्री बेसेज के बैजेज दिए जाते हैं उस में हम जैसे ही तेहरान पहुंचे हम ने उन्हें कांटैक्ट किया और उसी दिन हमें वह मिल गया ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : गेट पर कितनी देर तक आप खड़े रहे ?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम: आप को मालूम होगा कि इस बार तेहरान में सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था काफी कड़ी थी, इसलिए थोड़ी सी देर जरूर हुई क्योंकि अंदर से बुलाने में आई० ओ० के मेम्बर्स को जिन के पास बैजेज थे, कुछ देर लगी और यह सही है कि हम खड़े रहे, हम को थोड़ी देर घुसने नहीं दिया, लेकिन वहां तो रूस के घुसने की मनाही थी जिन के पास कि बैजेज नहीं थे, सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था इतनी थी, तो यह कहना कि हम बिना सूचना के गए थे इसलिए यह हुआ, ऐसी बात नहीं है । अखबारों की जो खबर है उस के संबंध में हम ने आई० ओ० से स्पष्टीकरण मांगा था और उन्होंने कहा कि हमें कोई ऐसी असुविधा नहीं हुई ।

माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत से खेलों के बारे में कहा है। उसमें मैडल्स जो हमने जीते हैं, यह बात सही है कि हमारे मैडल्स की संख्या दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में खास कर जापान, ईरान और चाइना के मुकाबले में कम रहीं, परन्तु अगर हम पिछले दो एशियन गेम्स के रिकार्डस देखें तो....

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आप को उस से संतोष नहीं कर लेना चाहिये ।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : मुझे तो ऐसे ही संतोष नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी पिछले जो दो एशियन गेम्स हुये 1966 में बैंकाक में जो एशियन गेम्स हुये उस में टोटल हमारा 21 रहा और 1970 में जो बैंकाक में हुआ उसमें 25 मेडल हमारे रहे । इस बार हमारे टोटल मेडल करीब 28 हैं । हालांकि इस में गोल्ड मेडल कम जरूर हुए हैं लेकिन ओवर आल जो मेडल हैं वह ज्यादा हैं । तो इस संबंध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो भी परफार्मेंस रही है खास कर के एथलीट्स की वह बहुत ही अच्छा रही है । टोटल जो 28 मेम्बर थे एथलीट्स के उन में से 15 ने मेडल जीते हैं जो कि एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है एथलीट्स के क्षेत्र में ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप के 169 खिलाडी गये इतनी बड़ी संख्या में।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : यह बात सही है कि टोटल कंटिजेंट 169 का था इस में एक बात और भी है कि पिछले जितने एशियन गेम्स हुये उस में जितने भी प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिये वह कम थे इस बारे मैक्सिमम देशों ने भाग लिया एशियन देशों के अन्तर्गत करीब 25 देश आते है। उसमें से एक को छोड़ कर 24 ने भाग लिया उस में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान चाइना और नार्थ कोरिया का रहा। कोरिया और चाइना की तीसरी और चौथी पोजीशन है। इन्होंने पहली बार भाग लिया है। तेहरान में एशियन गेम में। बहुत से ऐसे देश है जैसे फिलिप्पीन और साउथ कोरिया है जो सैकंड और थर्ड थे वह पीछे चले गये। तो यह जरूर है कि जो दूसरे देश पहली बार नये आए उन की परफार्मेंस काफी अच्छी रहीं।

बहुत से जो आप ने प्वाइंटस उठाये हैं। खासाकर खेल संगठनों के बारे में, यह तो सारे सदन को और माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है कि खेल संगठान किस ढंग से कार्य कर रहे हैं। इस संबंध में हम ने पिछले दिनों गाइड लाइन्स ईश्यु किये है। 49 फेडरेशनस हैं उन में अभी तक 15 ने अपनी स्वीकृति भेजी है कि हम इन गाइड लाइन्स को मान रहे हैं और दो और की आने को हैं सूचना मिली है कि वह जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : उनको आप मत मानिए जब तक आप की मान्यता उन को न हो।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : हम उन्हीं खेल संगठनों को आर्थिक मदद या दूसरे किसी ढंग की मदद देंगे जो हमारे गाइड लाइन्स को स्वीकार करेंगे और बाकी को हम नहीं देंगे। इस संबंध में मावलंकर जी और बैनर्जी जी की भी यही शिकायत रही है। तो गाइड लाइन्स के संबंध में हम बहुत कठोर हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदन इस संबंध में भी हमें भविष्य में सपोर्ट करें।

टार्ट एंड ट्रैक के बारे में जो डागा जी ने कहा कि यह हमारे देश में उपलब्ध नहीं है, यह बिल्कुल सही है। यह टार्ट एंड ट्रैक काफी खर्चीला होता है। पन्द्रह लाख के करीब उस की लागत होती है। तो हमारे जैसे गरीब मुल्क के लिए यह बहुत ही मुश्किल काम है। फिर भी यह प्रयास करेंगे।

जो हाकी के खिलाड़ियों के संबंध में कह रहे थे कि बीमार हैं तो यह बात सही है कि चार गोल कीपर हैं हाकी के पिछले ओलोम्पिक के, वह अभी तक बीमार हैं और लिस्ट निकलने मे एक दिन पहले मैं स्वयं अस्पताल गया था। वहां मैं उन से मिला। यह बात सही है कि वह भविष्य में अब कभी भी नहीं खेल सकते और जब मैं मिला तो वह इसी बात का दुख कर रहे थे कि मैं अब भविष्य में कभी नही खेल सकूंगा।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सभापति जी, आप नोट कीजिएगा कि वह हास्पिटल में है और उन के नाम जा रहे हैं।.. (व्यवधान)...

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : आप मेरी बात पहले सुन लें।

सिलेक्शन का प्रश्न कई माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाया कि सिलेक्शन गलत होता है। इस संबंध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि किसी भी खिलाड़ी के सिलेक्शन की जिम्मेदारी फैडरेशन या खेल संघों के ऊपर है। शासन इसमें हस्ताक्षेप नहीं कर सकता .....

श्री साधू राम : (फिल्लोर) : जब पैसा शासन देता है तो फिर उन को दुरुस्त क्यों नहीं करता है ? जब ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सिलेक्शन करने में कोई रिश्वतखोरी कर रहा है तो उस को ठीक करना चाहिए।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है कि जितने खेल संघ हैं—ये ओटो

नोमस बाडीज हैं, हम उन में हस्ताक्षेप नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन वे जितने नाम रिकमण्ड करते हैं उन पर आल इंडिया काउन्सिल आफ स्पोर्ट्स द्वारा विचार किया जाता है कि उन में कौन सही है और कौन सही नहीं है लेकिन हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि अमुक खिलाड़ी को क्यों नहीं लिया गया, अमुक को क्यों लिया गया। उन के आटोनोमस बाडी होने के कारण इस मामले में हमारा जुरिसडिक्शन ज्यादा नहीं है, हम उस में हस्ताक्षेप नहीं कर सकते।

माननीय सदस्य सोखी जी ने कहा कि पंजाब सरकार ने जो आफर दी है---उस के बारे में सरकार ने क्या किया है ? इस संबंध में हम ने दो पत्र पंजाब सरकार को लिखे हैं लेकिन अभी तक उन का कोई जवाब नहीं आया है। हम ने उन से पूछा है कि उस आफर के संबंध में उन की क्या योजना है। यह ठीक है कि अखबारों में यह समाचार छपा है कि वर्ल्ड कप, 1975 में होने वाले टूरनामेंटस के लिए ट्रेनिंग आदि का सब खर्चा पंजाब सरकार उठाने को तैयार है। हम उन के जवाब का इंतजार कर रहे हैं।

श्री मावलंकर जी ने पूछा कि ऐसे कितने खेल हैं जिन में इन्सेन्टिव की जरूरत है---ऐसे गेम्ज हैं---फुटबाल, वालीबाल, स्विमिंग, वाटरपोलो, साइक्लिंग। आप ने जूनियर बास्केट बाल के बारे में पूछा---इस के लिये बास्केट बाल फेडरेशन से अभी जवाब नहीं आया है, गाइड-लाइन्ज के तेहत उन से पूछा है। इसीलिए अभी इस को क्लिअर नहीं किया है।

मावलंकर जी ने डिसिपलन का सवाल उठाया। यह बात सही है कि पिछले कुछ एशियन और ओलम्पिक गेम्ज में शिकायतें आई हैं। इस संबंध में.....

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : शिकायतों पर आपने सजा दी है या नहीं ?

श्री साधूराम : ये तो कहते हैं कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : इस संबंध में हम ने एक कोड आफ कन्डक्ट जारी करने से पहले उनके सामने रखा था। लेकिन इस मौके पर मैं ईरान सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं---इस बार उन्होंने जो सिक्योरिटी अरेन्जमेंट किये उस के कारण बहुत सी शिकायतें जो हुआ करती थीं, इस बार नहीं होने पाई।

माननीय सदस्य बनर्जी साहब ने टिकट के बारे में कहा है---मैं आप को बतला दूं---इस संबंध में हम ने क्रिकेट कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड से अलग हे से मशविरा किया था और संसद सदस्यों के लिए अलग से टिकट का इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं। इस काम के संयोजक श्री के० पी० सिंह देव हैं जो राज्य सभा के मेम्बर हैं। वे इस काम के कोआर्डिनेटर हैं, इसलिए आप उन से सम्पर्क स्थापित करें।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : कितने का टिकट होगा---100 या 150 का होगा। हम को तो 51 रुपये मिलते हैं, इस लिये 51 रुपये का होना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I may tell you that the tickets will be of Rs. 80 each.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : माननीय बनर्जी साहब ने पूछा कि क्या पटियाला में बच्चों को क्रिकेट की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। पटियाला में हम जो ट्रेनिंग देते हैं उसमें बच्चों को क्रिकेट की ट्रेनिंग का इन्तजाम नहीं है। हो सकता है क्रिकेट कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड कोई ऐसी ट्रेनिंग वह चला रहा हो---लेकिन मैं उसके बारे में इस वक्त कुछ नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन जहां तक पटियाला में सरकार की तरफ़ से जो इन्तजाम है, उसमें ऐसी ट्रेनिंग की कोई सुविधा नहीं दी गई है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : श्री एस० बनर्जी वहां किस चीज की ट्रेनिंग देते हैं ? वे क्रिकेट प्लेअर हैं।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : हम बच्चों को ट्रेंड करने के लिये अपने कोचेज फैडरेशन्स को देते हैं। वैसे भी इन्टेन्सिव ट्रेनिंग की जिम्मेदारी फैडरेशन की है। जो खेल संघ हम से कोचेज मांगते हैं उनको हम देते हैं।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : कानपुर के टैस्ट मैच का क्या हुआ?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : कानपुर के टैस्ट मैच के लिये हम ने—आप स्वयं जानते हैं—बशीर साहब से बात की थी, लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी असमर्थता जाहिर की थी. . .

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : वह तो जाते रहे। चलिये, उन्हीं के नाम से टैस्ट मैच करा दीजिये। सारी जिन्दगी उन्होंने इसके लिये बिताई—अब उन्हीं के नाम से हो जाने दीजिये। इस में उत्तर प्रदेश का क्या कसूर है—प्रधान मंत्री अगर उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं तो क्या वहां मैच नहीं होगा?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : क्रिकेट कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड टैस्ट मैचेज आर्गेनाइज करता है. . . .

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : लास्ट टाइम जब एम०सी०सी० आई थी, आस्ट्रेलियन्ज आये थे तो कानपुर और दिल्ली दोनों को ग्रांमिट कर दिया गया था।

Last time when the MCC was here, I led a delegation of MPs who were interested in cricket, went to Shri Morarji Desai who was the Finance Minister then, got foreign exchange of Rs. 14,000 from him and got two test matches for which I was given a special ticket for Delhi and Kanpur. Today Kanpur is eliminated. This is a great injustice to the people of Kanpur. U.P. and adjoining areas.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : इस सम्बन्ध में आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इसको क्रिकेट कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड मैनेज करता है। हम ने उनसे कहा था—लेकिन बोर्ड वालों ने कहा कि इतने कम समय में हम चेन्ज नहीं कर सकते।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want an assurance that when next time a team comes, Kanpur will not be eliminated. Do not convert the Kanpur ground into a polo ground. They have spent to much money on it.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : वक्त आने पर इस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Against the grave injustice down to the people of Kanpur and U.P., I walk out

Shri S. M. Manerjee then left the House.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : साइकिलों के लिये 10 साल से मांग की जा रही है—उसके बारे में आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : यह बात सही है कि आज भी हमारे देश में खेल-कूद के सामान की कमी है, जिन चीजों की जरूरत है, वे देश में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। बाहर से मंगाने में कुछ कठिनाई हो रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी ही हम एक अन्तर्मंत्रालय की बैठक बुला रहे हैं जिसमें सरकार से निवेदन करने जा रहे हैं और विशेषकर फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से अनुरोध करने जा रहे हैं. . . .

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): He must take the very strong sentiments expressed here into account and get the foreign exchange sanctioned. Or let him come to the House; we will support him.

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर : वह मीटिंग कब होगी?

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : इस महीने की 16 या 17 तारीख को हो रही है।

भविष्य में खेल-कूद को अधिक प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये पहली बार 3–4 नवम्बर को राज्यों के खेल मंत्री, राज्यों की खेल परिषदों के अध्यक्ष, इण्डियन कौन्सिल आफ स्पोर्ट्स के सारे सदस्यों की एक कान्फ्रेंस बुलाई है।

उसमें जो कन्सेन्सस आफ़ ओपीनियन है, वे 10–11 प्वाइन्ट्स हैं, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो उनको पढ़ दूं। . . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may lay it on the Table.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: I will lay it on the Table.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: There are dual associations in some States. What are you doing to prevent their functioning like that.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : जहां तक एसोसियेशन्ज फार्म करने का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें सरकार यह कोशिश करती है कि राइवल बार्डाज न बनें। लेकिन अगर बनती हैं तो उस पर सरकार किसी तरह का नियंत्रण नहीं लगा सकती। लेकिन जैसा आप ने हाकी की मिसाल दी है—सरकार की तरफ से हम ऐसा प्रस्ताव नहीं देते हैं कि राइवल बाडी बने। और मैं समझता हूं कि जहां तक गाइड लाइन्स बनी हुई हैं उनके अन्तर्गत राइवल बाडी बनने की अब बहुत कम सम्भावना है।

18.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 3, 1974/Agrahayana 12, 1896 (Saka).

MGIPND—LS III—2760 LS—7-1-75— 978